THE TIMES
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Victoria Daily Times.

Day or Night.
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C. E. JONES, Druggist,
36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1894 No. 13

Silverware
Silverware
Silverware
Silverware !

The Largest and Finest Stock in the City at

Davidson Bros.,

The Jewellers, 55 Government Street.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT
THE WESTSIDE
Beginning To-Day, Tuesday, January 16th.

As usual at this season of the year, and prior to stock-taking, in order to clear out Winter Stock, we offer goods at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS

Direct from the manufacturers, and only on hand since the 31st ult., having been delayed en route.

$ .750 Quality, reduced to $4.00 | $12.50 Quality, reduced to $8.50
$10.00 Quality, reduced to $6.50 | $17.50 Quality, reduced to $10.00

Imperial Waterproofs from $3.50 to $7.50, worth regular price from $6.50 to $12.50, and others in proportion. All of the above are of latest style and finish, but have to be sold to make room for Spring Goods.

DRESS GOODS

44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, $1.25.....Reduced to 90c.
54-inch Tweeds, $2.25.....Reduced to $1.25
54-inch English All-Wool Tweeds, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75.....All at 90c.
52-inch Dress Melrons, 40c. and 50c.....Reduced to 25c.
27-inch Dress Twills, 25c.....Reduced to 9 yards for $1.00

SPECIAL CUT IN COSTUME PIECES.

All Black Goods and Colored Cashmeres.....20 per cent. off
50 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
20 doz Ladies' Wool Vests, assorted, worth 75c. to $1.....All at 40c.
30 doz Misses' and Children's Ribbed Vests.....At 37½c. each

EMBROIDERIES
800 yards at 5 cents.

DRESS ORNAMENTS
At less than half price.

CORSETS
Drab Sateen, good quality, 75c., worth $1.25 per pair. Black, extra, 90 cents, worth $1.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. each, 8 for $1.00. Children's Handkerchiefs, 25c. per dozen.

STAPLES

20 yds. White Cotton for $1.00
15 yds. Flannelette for.....$1.00
20 yds. Fast Color Print for $1.00
Eider Down Quilts for.....$5.90
Comforter Quilts,.....from 90c.
White Blankets, from $2.25 a pair

And other goods in proportion.

FOR BARGAINS COME EARLY. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A Big Variety

Of Rubbers and Gum Boots with prices right, at

A. B. Erskine's,
Cor. Gov't and Johnson Sts.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

McINTOSHES--A fresh supply of our fine blue McIntoshes just received.

MITTS--10 doz. Wool Mitts, hand made, 15 cents a pair.

LEATHER COATS--Another case to hand. All sizes up to 46 in. chest.

Special Value in Boys' Overcoats.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$9 WILL BUY one dozen laying hens. Address Z., Times office. j16-2

WANTED—By a young English lady morning engagement as governess. Address "Alpha," Times office. j16-2

NOTICE.

A O F
COURT ROBIN HOOD, NO. 8100.

All members of the above Court are requested to meet at the Foresters' Hall, Government street, on Wednesday, the 17th, at 2 p.m. to attend the funeral of our late Bro. D. G. McDonald. All members of the Sister Courts are invited to attend.
By order,
W. T. BATTERSHILL,
Chief Ranger.

GEORGE BYRNES, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

MONDAY, JANUARY 21st,
AT 11 A.M.

To Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders.

I have been instructed by owners to sell the plant of the late business of J. F. Beck & Co., Broughton and Gordon streets, next the Transfer Company's stables.

Blacksmith Shop.

One set blacksmith's bench tools, 3 vices, 1 crane, 1 swedge block, 2 sets lightning stocks and dies, 2 sets common ditto, 1 tyre bender, 1 large vertical drill and 30 bits, 1 tyre upsetter, 1 grindstone, 2 bolt clippers, lot of thumb screws, 1 lot of bolster tongs, 3 sledges, portable forge, lot of iron and steel, monkey wrenches, spanners, lot of shaft shackles and K. B. clips, 2 box wood stoves, office desk, etc., etc.

Carriage and Buggy Shop.

Lot of hickory and ash planking, bass wood panelling, carriage and buggy spokes, hubs, rims and wheels, buggy bows, neck yokes, oak fellows, wood cramps, large iron cramp, steam chest and fittings, boxing machine, tennoning machine, 2 wood workers vices, 1 large iron cramp, lot of clips, carriage bolts, screws and fastners, plated carriage handles, pole ends, wiffle-trees and shaft tips, hinges, buggy-step pads, elliptic buggy springs, waggon platform springs, Collings carriage axles, 1-2 patent buggy axles, lot of cast malleable buggy iron work, 2 single open buggies, new, 1 waggon body and seat, dog cart, 1 mower, 2 sulky ploughs, &c., &c.

Goods on view Saturday afternoon.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Numidian.....Jan. 20
Allan Line, Mongolian.....Feb. 3
Dominion Line, Labrador.....Jan. 27
Dominion Line, Vancouver.....Feb. 10
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg.....Jan. 30
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....Feb. 14

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Aurania.....Jan. 27
Cunard Line, Umbria.....Jan. 24
White Star Line, Majestic.....Jan. 31
White Star Line, Germanic.....Jan. 31
American Line, New York.....Jan. 24
American Line, Paris.....Jan. 31
Nor. German Lloyd, Dresden.....Jan. 20
Anchor Line, Ethiopia.....Jan. 27
French Line, La Gascogne.....Jan. 13
Allan State Line, Grecian.....Jan. 18

For cheap rates and all other information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
GEO. McL. BROWN, Gen. Agent.
Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

ROYALTY'S DOINGS.

Yates Discourses About Prominent Personages.

PRINCE OF WALES GETTING BETTER

Wales Himself Going to Visit the Mediterranean.

Permanent Lodgings Secured for the Clarence Folks—Coburg Sticks up for His Rights—Another Royal Betrothal Announced—Young Hesse and Victoria Melita of Coburg the Parties.

New York, Jan. 16.—Edmund Yates, in his London cable to the Tribune, says: The Princess of Wales is convalescent after her recent severe illness, but is still very weak and much depressed, and the Princess Maude has also been ill. Her Royal Highness and her daughters will be away from England until about Whitsuntide. The Prince of Wales intends to be at Cannes during March, and His Royal Highness has ordered the cutter Britannia, which has been laid up at Cowes during the last three months, to fit out at once for the Mediterranean, in order that she may take part in the various regattas which are held in the early spring off the Riviera.

The Queen has made a formal grant of Clarence house to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, certain rooms being shut up, which are reserved for the exclusive use of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, who retain the right of living there whenever they may happen to visit London. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught always occupied apartments in Buckingham Palace when they were in town, but this was a very inconvenient arrangement, and the Queen has long been anxious to give them a permanent residence in London.

The official announcement of the betrothal of the Grand Duke of Hesse and his cousin, Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg, which took place formally in the palace of Coburg on Tuesday afternoon, was delayed until it had been privately communicated to the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the German Emperor and Empress and other relatives. The marriage, according to the present arrangements, is to take place at Coburg during the last week in April, when the Queen will be staying there.

During his recent visit to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle the Prince of Wales carefully inspected the famous silver churn, which was made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and weighs 2,000 ounces. The superb christening ewer and basin by Benvenuto Cellini were also on view.

The recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Chartres to Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark at Copenhagen, was connected with the project of a marriage between their second daughter, Princess Marguerite, who accompanied them to Copenhagen, and Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark. In addition to his being the ultimate heir to the Spanish throne, Christian will inherit a considerable portion of the immense fortune which came to his mother as the Crown Princess from her father, the late King Charles of Sweden, and her mother, Princess Louise of the Netherlands. Crown Princess Louise at the time of her marriage in 1869 was the richest heiress in Europe.

The Duke of Connaught has been ridiculed for issuing at Aldershot an order relating to boot laces. He holds that the practice of crossing the laces is wrong. It is a small matter, perhaps, but the routine of regimental life is made up of small matters. All that the Duke of Connaught has done is to point out what is the right way for a soldier to deal with boot laces for the sake of uniformity, which is essential in a well ordered army. The Radical papers say this is about all he has done.

I have had such confirmation of a rumor which reached me after the navy debate in the House of Commons that I need no longer hesitate to make it public. Everybody remembers that in the debate on Lord George Hamilton's motion, Sir William Harcourt asserted that in the opinion of the admiralty authorities, our naval supremacy was assured. This was on Dec. 19th. Two days later he retracted the statement and explained in a bungling way, that the estimate of the experts related only to the present moment and had no bearing therefore on the question before the house. It was plain to everyone that strong pressure must have been brought to bear upon the chancellor of the exchequer to compel him to eat his words in this fashion and a strike among the sea lords was suspected. I am assured that, as a matter of fact, they resigned office in a body, and strange to add, the first lord himself took sides with his colleagues at the admiralty. It was Sir Wm. Harcourt's retraction on the 21st which prevented the announcement of Lord Spencer's resignation.

The German Emperor is not overpleased at the exceptionally enthusiastic reception accorded recently to the deputation of Russian officers which arrived last week at Luxenburg to congratulate the Grand Duke Adolphus on the 50th anniversary of his becoming honorary colonel of the 29th regiment of Russian dragoons.

The Khedive has instructed John Inglis, of the famous Glasgow shipbuilding firm, who has just returned from Cairo, to design and build a screw steam yacht of 600 tons for his own service in the Mediterranean. The vessel is to be ready by summer.

The condition of the Queen of Sweden is causing grave anxiety. Her majesty is suffering from the after effects of a severe attack of influenza and is in a state of extreme weakness. The crown princess of Sweden is expected this month at Carlsruhe on a visit to her parents, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, and will visit Algiers later.

The Duc de Sagnin, who has been passing the autumn at the Chateau Valencia, spent a few days in Paris before going to Berlin, where he will remain for the rest of the winter. He is the only instance of a Frenchman who is a duke both in his own country and in Germany, for while he is Duc de Talleyrand of France, he is head of the principality of Sagnan, in Silesia.

Sir Mortimer Duran, who arrived in London last week, after a special mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan, is to go to Osborne in a day or two on a visit to the Queen and will dine and sleep at the palace.

The late Geo. Rea, of Middleton, Northumberland, was one of the best known and most successful agriculturists in Great Britain, and for many years one of the largest farmers in the kingdom, his rent amounting at one time to £25,000 a year. He was farming nearly 17,000 acres in Northumberland and also held a great sheep farm in Fassiefern, Inverness-shire, and about 110,000 acres on the Lochiel estate in Argyleshire.

The Irish National League Home Rulers of London have begun a system which will add new terror to the life of the Gladstonian members of parliament. They have proved in the past that the pledges given during a canvass are too often explained away when the time comes for redeeming them, and in view of next election, they are determined to have such pledges in writing. No candidate is to have the support of the Irish nationalist vote who does not give a definite promise in writing to support certain specified measures and motions in parliament.

UNOFFICIALLY GIVEN OUT.

Dominion Parliament May Assemble First of March.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Speaker White of the house of commons was here to-day and told the Times that he expected parliament would meet on the first of March, but he had no official information on the subject.

EASTERN CANADA.

Wages Decreased—Increase of Atlantic Mail Subsidy Wanted.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—Inquiry at the office of the general manager of the Grand Trunk railway this morning showed that a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of the trackmen west of Toronto went into effect to-day. These section hands, as they are generally called, are getting only $1. The reduction makes their pay for a hard day's work only 90 cents. The section foremen will in future receive $1.35 a day instead of $1.50. To compensate for this reduction it has been declared that the men shall work nine hours a day instead of ten as formerly. The reduction will remain in force for three months.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Mercier from the city, the enquiry in the case of Peland, De Martigny and Mercier, Jr., accused of plotting to blow up the Nelson monument, was again postponed until to-morrow.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The government organ here reports this morning that parliament will be asked to increase the subsidy voted for a fast Atlantic mail service from $500,000 a year to $750,000. The trouble is that British capitalists say three-quarters of a million is insufficient and a million has been spoken of already.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—In the dynamite case Mr. Cochrane, contractor, was examined and swore that the cartridge could not have caused more than $5 damage to the monument.

Rev. Dr. Douglas passed a very restless night and continues very weak.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 16.—To-day at Napanee Barney Laing, accused of murdering Angus McLeod, was discharged. There was no evidence against him. He was a victim of idle gossip, which had magnified as it travelled. John Davern was remanded for eight days. The witness to be heard is too ill to appear.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The Excelsior Loan and Savings Union, incorporated last February with a proposed capital stock of $1,000,000, is to be wound up under an order made yesterday by Judge McDougall. The proceedings leading to the order were brought by Alex. McLeod, who had paid $1,250 into the concern and had then become disgusted with it.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—W. W. Whyte, general superintendent of the Western, and H. Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., have arrived here to hold their annual conference with Messrs. Van Horne and Shaughnessy respecting appropriations for the coming season. They held a lengthy meeting this morning.

Evans and Morell.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 16.—Sheriff Scott and posse, who left on a special engine for Goshen on Saturday night, returned rather crestfallen. They were summoned to that locality by Marion Childers, who had been sent down by the sheriff's officer to spy around in that neighborhood. On Saturday evening Childers sent word he had been held up by two men, who had shot at him, killing one of his horses and wounding the other. He believed the men were Evans and Morrell. It now appears that Childers, who is considered a very untrustworthy officer, punched holes through the buggy cover with a stick and shot the horse himself to pose as the hero of an encounter with the famous bandits. The policemen here are much disgusted and are in the mood to give Childers a good drubbing if they catch him. He wisely disappeared before the police had quite come to the conclusion that he had fooled them. The remainder of the sheriff's posse came down from the mountains last night, but some of them will probably resume the hunt in a day or two. All trace of the bandits has been lost. The return of all the policemen has been criticized, and it is believed a small posse will be held in the field to keep a lookout.

At Russell & McDonald's,

D. wide cashmeres, 25c. yd; crape cloth, 25c. yd.

BRITISH BUCOLICS.

Scottish Farmers and Cattle Breeders Will Unite

TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT AT REMOVAL

By the Government of Canadian Cattle Embargo.

Almost Certain They Will Join Their English Brethren in This—Their Press Organs Alert—President Gardner in Southern France Recuperating His Health.

London, Jan. 16.—The movement in Scotland to obtain the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle has been quickly noted by the Scotch farmers and breeders, whose organs in the press urge the need of a prompt counter demonstration. It is practically certain that the Scotch farming and breeding interest will join with English breeders in appealing to the board of agriculture to continue the exclusion. No decision is probable for some weeks, as Mr. Gardner is now in the south of France, owing to illness.

Lorne's Idea Applauded.

London, Jan. 16.—The Marquis of Lorne, at a meeting of the Imperial Institute last evening, at which Lord Knutsford presided, stated something might be done to improve the news transmitted from and to the colonies, and made the statement that any arrangements requiring the transmission of news directly from the mother country to the colonies, or vice versa, would be a great boon. His remarks were received with great applause.

Bloodshed at Rio.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 16.—Rio dispatches received here state that the rebel flagship Aquidaban had taken up a position in front of the custom house preparing to land troops.

The insurgents have captured Eugenio island. Forty government troops were killed and 60 captured. The government has sent reinforcements to Nitherohi. The government forces on Saturday tried to capture the insurgent cruiser Guanabara, but were beaten off with heavy loss.

Rampant Anarchy in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The discovery of an anarchist plot on Saturday night to loot and burn the city of Cararra was followed to-day by the attempt of a number of known anarchists to enter the city. They were prevented by the military, after exchanging a number of shots. None of them were hurt. The anarchists are now scouring the country, spreading terror among the inhabitants and seizing all the firearms they can discover.

The Railway Catastrophe.

Hackensack, N.J., Jan. 16.—At Volkes' morgue there are four bodies from yesterday's wreck. Dr. Doty, who was reported to be among the dead, is alive at home. A coroner's jury has been empanelled to investigate the disaster. It will view the bodies of the dead to-day. The date of the inquest has not been settled. Latest accounts place the number of dead at nine.

Hoboken, N.J., Jan. 16.—At St. Mary's hospital here there are this morning thirteen victims of yesterday's wreck at Hackensack. All are doing nicely and will probably recover. Carl H. Schultz, jr., did not have his leg amputated, as previously reported, but an operation was performed on the limb last night. The house surgeon thinks Schultz will recover.

American Warships at Rio.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—This morning Secretary Herbert received a cable message saying the cruiser New York had arrived at Rio last night. The New York did not stop at any port during the last 3,500 miles of her journey, as the department was anxious to have her reach Rio in the quickest possible time. The voyage was a remarkably fast one. Other United States vessels at Rio are the San Francisco, Charleston and Detroit.

American News.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the creditors of the late Archbishop Purcell a letter was read from Mgr. Satolli, in reply to a letter to him from the creditors appealing for help. The latter declined taking any action for relief, and referred to a like refusal by the propaganda at Rome. Furious speeches followed, denouncing Catholicism and its ecclesiastics generally. The creditors have received 6 per cent. of the claims and expect 1 per cent. more soon.

New York, Jan. 14.—The World says: Enough stockholders of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, according to the committee on reorganization, of which John R. Bartlee is chairman, have agreed on a plan of reorganization to carry it through, and the agreement has been declared in full effect. It provides for the creation of a new company, with capital stock of $12,000,000, of which half is to be retained for the benefit of the treasury and the other half distributed to stockholders of the present company in exchange for old stock, or sold for cash requirements, to protect and maintain the present plans. All the assets of the present company will be held by the new. It will have in the treasury stock of the Maritime Canal Construction Company amounting to $14,870,750, and obligations for first mortgage bonds of the Maritime Canal Company amounting to $5,550,950. Of its own paid up stock $6,000,000 will be held for the benefit of the company. Some stockholders opposed to the plan of reorganization are still hopeful of ability to defeat it.

THE MATABELE VICTORY.

How Lobenguela's Men Cut Off Their Country's Invaders.

Cape Town, Jan. 13.—Details of the defeat of Capt. Wilson's party by Matabeles were received here to-day. Natives who were with King Lobenguela at the time of the fight have arrived at Buluwayo to surrender, and tell the story of the struggle. Wilson's party consisted of 40 English troopers and about 100 native auxiliaries. They came upon King Lobenguela, who had a strong force. Confident that the spirit of the Matabeles was thoroughly broken and intent on capturing the king, without precaution against surprise, Wilson dashed forward with his troopers. Lobenguela, discovering the smallness of the attacking force, planned a ruse. He ordered the centre of his column to retreat before the English advance, while the flanks fell away on either side, in order to surround the English. The plan worked perfectly. The troopers, dashing recklessly forward, soon left the native auxiliaries far behind. Then the Matabeles in front made a stand, and those on the flanks began to close in. Wilson discovered his danger and tried to cut his way out to join his auxiliaries, but the Matabeles pressed him on every side in overwhelming numbers. The troopers' horses fell beneath them and they were compelled to make a life and death stand, fighting from behind their dead horses as breastworks. Ammunition for their carbines soon gave out and they then had to resort to their revolvers, and when there were no more cartridges for them defending themselves with their swords.

Meanwhile the savages pressed closer and closer, and finally with shouts of triumph swept down upon those who remained alive of the little band, and with assegais and clubs beat them to the earth and all was over. So ended another tragic chapter in the history of England's military blunders in Africa, in which, as in others, perished some of her bravest soldiers and young sons of some of her best families sent out to get the first taste of war.

Among the officers in the Wilson party were Capts. Fitzgerald, Judd, Greenfield, Kirton and Barrow and Lieuts. Hughes and Hoffmeyer. Among the men of the line who went down under the irresistible force of the savages was a son of Sir Julius Vogel, formerly general agent for New Zealand in London. During the latter part of the stand not a man of the English force was unwounded, and some of them were hit a dozen times. All reports are to the effect that the young troopers made a gallant defense, keeping the savages at bay a comparatively long time owing to their accurate markmanship and the steadiness with which they faced certain death. It was estimated that about 4,000 savages participated in the attack, while the English are said to have numbered only 34. After all was over the triumphant natives stripped the bodies of the troopers, mutilated them horribly and possessed themselves of the weapons.

Foreign.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 13.—An anarchist plot was discovered at Rosario, one of the chief commercial towns of the Argentine Republic. Included in the plans was the destruction by blowing up by dynamite of the Olympic theatre. Discovery of the thought created intense excitement. Twenty arrests have been made.

Freetown, Sierra Leone, Jan. 13.—Two English Maxim guns with a few native auxiliaries defeated 4000 Sofas December 20 at Gamin, Tonkia. Two hundred and fifty Sofas were killed, including a chief, and 150 were taken prisoners.

Paris, Jan. 13.—La France announces that eighty deputies have signed an appeal to President Carnot, asking him to commute the death sentence passed upon Vaillant, the anarchist.

London, Jan. 16.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says: Bismarck's health is reported not quite satisfactory. Beside his old gastric disorder, he has suffered recently from influenza. The attack appeared to pass quickly, but Dr. Sweringer was summoned to Friedrichsruhe Friday. It is stated that the personal appearance of Bismarck has altered lately for the worse. He is considerably thinner and his face is smaller. His steel-gray eyes are nevertheless as lustrous as ever.

Brazil's Lengthy War.

Montevideo, Jan. 15.—The officers of the United States cruiser San Francisco were astonished to find Admiral Mello and his flagship Aquidaban here, as the last they heard of the rebel commander, at Bahia, was that he was still operating in the south. Admiral Benham, upon arrival, had a long interview with Captain King, of the United States cruiser Charleston, and later received visits from foreign officers. Admiral Mello is reported to have been in constant communication with the shore since his arrival here, and important developments are expected shortly. The explosion in the rebel fort Villegaignon and on board the rebel warship Tamandare were more serious than at first stated. The explosion in the fort is variously reported as of a gun and a magazine. Fifteen soldiers were killed and the fort was badly damaged. The explosion of a gun on the Tamandare killed six marines and wounded eight. The rebels are reported as much discouraged by these accidents and Peixoto's adherents are encouraged. A rumor that an agent of Peixoto caused the explosion in the fort is denied by the rebels. It is asserted and contradicted that the rebels contemplate attacking the government fleet and then Rio itself.

The minister of foreign affairs made this statement to-day to the correspondent of the United Press: The fortification of Conceizao island was merely an insurgent feint, the government batteries on Aramacos hill commanding the position completely. The vessels which started out recently with the Aquidaban, under Admiral Mello, and were to bring back insurgent recruits, returned yesterday without any. Admiral da Gama's secretary said that he did not take the troops aboard because their officers feared being overtaken by the government dynamite cruiser Nitherohi. The truth is, however, that the government victory in Itajahy has demoralized the Santa Catharina insurgents. It is now admitted that Admiral Mello was ill on the Republica in Paranhogua bay. Rear-Admiral Benham, of the United States cruiser San Francisco, who saw the Nitherohi while his vessel was coaling at Pernambuco, praises the operations of her dynamite gun.

News has just reached Rio of a small mutiny on the Nitherohi at Pernambuco, which forced Captain Baker to shoot one or two of the crew. It is believed that the New Yorkers were really afraid to take the Nitherohi into a fight. She and the Aurora cruise about nightly, fearing to be caught at anchor by the rebel ships.

Southampton, Jan. 14.—Lieutenant Conway and forty seamen who sailed from New York on the Brazilian cruiser Nitherohi have arrived from Pernambuco. While walking on the streets a sailor named Wilson dropped dead. All the men seem to be in great distress and the utmost discontent prevails amongst them. All the men speak in strong terms of the bad treatment they received on board the Nitherohi, and assert that the vessel is unseaworthy and the officers entirely inefficient. The men are in a bitter mood and are anxious to obtain the money due them so that they can return home.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senor Méndonca, Brazilian minister, does not expect any decisive movement in Brazil before the last of this month or the first of February, when he thinks the government will have its forces massed and be ready for an aggressive movement against the rebels.

M. WADDINGTON DEAD.

The Famous French Scholar and Statesman Passes Away.

Paris, Jan. 14.—William Henry Waddington, the distinguished French statesman and diplomatist, who has been seriously ill with diabetes, died to-day.

William Henry Waddington was born of English parents December 11, 1826, at Saint Remi, France. His education was commenced at Paris and completed at the university of Cambridge. Thence he returned to France, and chose it for his nationality. Possessed of fortune, he gave himself up to antiquarian and numismatic pursuits and became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. The results of a journey in 1850 in Asia Minor, which he published in two volumes of memoirs, were crowned by the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was chosen a member in 1865. Elected from the department of Aisne in 1871 to the national assembly, he soon obtained note by his report of the law for the organization of the councils general. At first he ranked himself with the right centre, but after his brief occupancy of the post of minister of public instruction for five days in May, 1873, at the end of M. Theiers' presidency, Waddington generally voted with the left centre. He gave his vote for the law which restricted the right of suffrage till the age of 25. In May, 1874, after the fall of the Duc de Broglie, he declined a portfolio in the new cabinet; voted against the law for freedom from state control in higher instruction and supported the Republican constitution. He was elected senator from Aisne in 1876, but very soon in the Dufaure cabinet of 1876 took the position of minister of public instruction, from which the department of public worship was then separated. He enforced compulsory primary education and the government control of all educational institutions. In the department of higher education he aimed at the grouping of the faculties in the powerful and complete universities, the establishment of private courses of study directed by the faculties, the development of libraries, laboratories and collections for poor students. He changed some colleges in lycees and and instituted faculties of law at Bordeaux and Douai. He retained his portfolio when Jules Simon became premier, but resigned it five months afterward, and in the next month he voted in the senate against the dissolution of the chamber of deputies. In the following December he entered the cabinet of Dufaure as minister of foreign affairs. He acted as French plenipotentiary at the congress at Berlin in June, 1878, and claimed for Roumania and Servia freedom of religion and political equality, conformably to the law of modern civilization. He stoutly insisted on the rectification of the boundaries between Turkey and Greece. On his return to France he announced to his government its honorable re-entry into the councils of the great powers, and was complimented by M. Dafaure in a public letter. After Marshal MacMahon's resignation of the presidency and Dafaure's retirement, Waddington, under the presidency of M. Grevy, while still retaining the ministry of foreign affairs, accepted, in February, 1879, the presidency of the council. He was then antagonized by the senate as too republican and by the chamber as too moderate. Notwithstanding, he protested against the persecution of the late ministry of MacMahon on the one hand and on the other against an entire amnesty. Despite the dissatisfaction of a portion of the Republicans of the chamber, he obtained a vote of confidence December 2, 1879. But four weeks later he resigned both of his positions, whereupon he was offered the ambassadorship to England, which he declined. He visited Italy in March, 1880, and was received by the king. He was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James in succession to M. Tissot, in July, 1883. He received the grand ribbon of the order of Leopold from the Belgian king and was an honorary fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. Besides his memoirs, mentioned above, he wrote a work on numismatics and philosophy and an account of his voyage to Greece and Asia Minor.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The French statesman Waddington was ill several days previous to his death. On Friday night last he suffered congestion of the brain while seated in his study, and thenceforth until he died was unconscious. President Carnot send an aide-de-camp to the family of the deceased with condolences. M. Waddington will be buried Wednesday.

American News.

Denver, Jan. 14.—A committee of Santa Fe railroad employees from La Junta, Col., have informed Governor Waite that engineers, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and trackmen of all grades on the Western division of the road have received no salary since October, and many men and families are on the verge of starvation. The wages for November and December, they say, have been promised at different times, but in every instance the pay has failed to come. The last date set by the management at Topeka, was January 10. The day passed and no pay come. The men have exhausted credit with the local merchants, and as the railway company has stopped supplying coal to its railway employees, many families are suffering from cold as well as hunger. Governor Waite laid the matter before Judge Hallett to-day, and the judge decided to present the matter by letter to the receivers and request them to take immediate action. A communication from Governor Waite will accompany the letter of Judge Hallett.

WRECKED IN THE STRAITS.

Schooner Norway Struck and Sunk by the Fanny Dutard.

The following dispatch fully explains the report printed in the Times last night:

East Clallam, Jan. 14.—The schooner Norway and schooner Fannie Dutard collided in the straits about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, while off Clallam bay. The Norway was lumber laden for San Quentin, Mexico, and left Tacoma last Monday. The Dutard was going to Nanaimo. It was stormy and very dark, and the vessels pitched into one another before the lights were seen. The Dutard escaped with little injury, but the Norway's bow on the starboard side was badly smashed in. She seemed in imminent danger of sinking all night, and was flooded with water, but the other schooner stood by, ready to give any assistance if called for. During the night the storm carried the disabled schooner over near Vancouver Island. As soon as daylight apeared Capt. Charlsen of the Norway left in a boat with his wife and child and four sailors, and reached East Clallam after a hard hour's pull.

Port Townsend, Jan. 14.—Capt. John Charlsen, family and crew of the Norway arrived here to-night on the tug Wanderer from Clallam Bay. Capt. Charlsen said to-night to the Post-Intelligencer correspondent that he saw the Dutard some distance away. Both schooners were lying to, waiting for the storm to abate. An unusual fall of rain obscured the Dutard's lights. The Norway was on the port tack, and the last seen of the Dutard before the accident she was on the starboard tack. A few moments later the vessel ran into the Norway amidships, cutting her down to the water's edge, and she became waterlogged in ten minutes. The storm continued in full force. The Dutard lay by while the Norway drifted over to the Vancouver shore. At daybreak Friday morning the Norway dropped both anchors. Capt. Charlsen launched a boat and left for Clallam bay with his wife and child, the storm in the meantime having abated.

At Clallam Bay the tug Tyee was engaged to go across to Vancouver island, where the schooner was anchored. The Norway had parted both hawsers and was rapidly going to pieces when the Tyee arrived. Lumber was strewn along the shore and the remainder of the crew camped on the beach. Nothing was saved, not even the captain's personal effects. The schooner Fannie Dutard had her headgear carried away and put back for repairs. She passed up to Port Blakely last night.

The schooned Norway was en route from Tacoma to San Quentin, Mexico, with 300,000 feet of lumber, valued at $4,000, fully insured. The vessel's managing owner is Andrew Anderson, of San Francisco. She was valued at $12,000, which is one-quarter insured. Capt. Charlsen is the eighth owner and has been in command four years. He says the cause of the collision was the lights of the Dutard. He will file a protest to-morrow at the custom house. None of the crew was injured.

A FARMER'S SON TORTURED.

A Sensational Story Comes From the Neighborhood of Cooksville—The Father Tells How His Son Obtained Release.

The little village of Cooksville, 15 miles west of Toronto, has come very prominently before the public in connection with the murder of farmer Williams and his wife. While in that vicinity recently a representative of the Toronto News was given the particulars of the sufferings and release of the son of a well-known farmer. Mr. Thomas O'Neil, the father of the young man, told the story as follows:

"Yes, my boy has had a remarkable experience. I was afraid he wasn't going to get better, for the doctor did him no good. At the time he was taken ill he was working a couple of miles from here, and for a time last spring he did a lot of work on the road. While he was working at this there was a spell of cold, wet weather, when it rained for nearly a week. He kept working right through the wet, and he came home with his shoulders and wrists so sore that he couldn't work. He gradually got worse, the pains spreading from his shoulders and wrists to his hands and then to his legs, finally settling in his knees and ankles and feet, so that he couldn't stir at all some days. I sent for a doctor. He said the trouble was rheumatism, and although he visited him every few days and gave medicine, it did not seem to do any good. The boy was suffering dreadfully. Why, when he would wake in the morning he couldn't stir a limb. His feet were swollen so much that he could not get on either his boots or his stockings. After doctoring for nearly two months without getting any better, I concluded to try someling else, so went to Toronto and got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after beginning the second box he began to improve greatly, and after continuing their use for some time longer he was as well and sound as ever, and has not had a pain since."

Rheumatism is usually one of the most obstinate as well as the most painful of troubles, but readily succumbs to a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, admitted on all sides to be the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic yet discovered. If you cannot obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from your dealer they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Prague, Jan. 14.—The seventy-seven members of the revolutionary society of Omladina, who are now awaiting trial in this city, were depressed and penitent for some time after their arrival, but recently they became exceedingly defiant. Early in last week they began to vilify the guards and cheer for anarchy and Russia. A search revealed in their cells many political letters, which had been smuggled in with food sent by relatives. One of the prisoners eventually divulged a plot by which the members of the society had hoped to defeat the examination in court. An account of a project to reorganize the Omladina was found by the police yesterday at the house of a young Czech agitator named Holzbach.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The Havas agency says that the French firms who exhibited at Chicago will lodge claims for damages done to their goods in the recent fire. Le Matin begins an abusive article with the words, "What rascals the Yankees are." The writer says that although, taken individually, the Americans are more or less honest, they are, regarded as a people, unscrupulous fellows.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Engineer Mangin, and a workman, who were injured by the explosion aboard the new torpedo boat Sarrasin, off Rochefort, yesterday, died this morning. The vessel was making her trial trip and the explosion was caused by overheating. The builders were anxious to register the maximum speed, as they must forfeit 20,000 francs for every knot she falls below the contract rate of speed.

Vienna, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from towns in Saros country, Hungary, say than thousands of peasants there are on the verge of starvation.

London, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from the continent say that the czarina and the king of Denmark are suffering from influenza.

London, Jan. 14.—The Rev. Dr. William John Butler, dean of Lincoln, died of pneumonia this afternoon.

London, Jan. 14.—Dispatches which left Uganda on Aug. 4th arrived here this evening. They report fighting between Protestant and Mohammedan natives at Tora. The Protestants were trying to drive the Mohammedans from the country and pushed them to a river, where the fugitives were obliged to turn and fight. The Protestants were victorious, killing more than 30 and capturing 1,500 men, women and children. Four Protestants were killed and many others were wounded. Major Owen of the British force afterwards offered his mediation and restored peace. A dispatch dated in Uganda on Sept. 7th says that the Mohammedans have desisted from all aggressions against the Protestants, that their leaders have fled, that quiet has been restored, and that the country has been divided in districts.

London, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: Three days have now been spent in discussion of the tobacco taxation bill, and it is universally admitted that the bill will not be accepted in its present form. Dr. Miquel is expected to speak Monday. The outlook is not promising, for there is a solid phalanx of Socialists, Radicals of all shades, Ultra-Montanes and anti-Semites opposed to the government, which is only supported by the Free Conservatives and individual members of the National Liberal and Censervative parties. Even all the eloquence and tactical skill of Miquel will hardly be able to counterbalance the formidable opposition.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says the government's refusal to indicate its intentions in regard to silver is causing general disappointment and unfavorable influence upon exchange, which for the first time in many months has fallen below 15d. The silence of the financial authorities is incomprehensible. The outlook meanwhile is becoming gloomier daily, and a most difficult and complicated situation will have to be confronted soon.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The appeal of 80 deputies for commutation of the death sentence of Vaillant will be sent unopened from the Palais d'Elysees to the pardon committee. The Duchess d'Uzes is interesting herself on behalf of Vaillant's daughter, so that the young girl may not suffer by her father's fate. An anarchist meeting was held this evening at Lyons. A thousand persons were present. Vaillant was proclaimed honorary chairman.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—A brilliant court ball took place last evening (Sunday) in the Hofburg palace. American Minister Bartlett Tripp was presented to the emperor. After Mrs. Tripp had been presented she in turn presented Misses Ethel Washburn and Alice Flagan.

London, Jan. 14.—Large premises at King's Cross, occupied by Jos. Thorley, as a manufacturer of cattle food, were burned to-day. Loss £70,000.

Dresden, Jan. 14.—The diet by a vote of 60 to 14 has rejected a motion of the Socialists for universal and equal suffrage at diet elections.

Biarritz, Jan. 14.—Mr. Gladstone arrived here at 8 a. m. in the best of health.

Mr. J. G. Anderson

Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn Vols., says, as a result of war service he

Suffered Every Minute

From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate **seemed like lead.** Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Just think what these words mean

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Strength instead of weakness,
Comfort when fatigued,
Health after sickness
and general well-being

These effects have been experienced by thousands.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

J. Horner & Co.

ARGYLE HOUSE

BARGAINS

FOR JANUARY.

14 yds Canton Flannel for $1.
7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.
6 yds. White Flannel for $1.
14 yds. Flannelette for $1.
12 yds. Toweling for $1.
15 yds. White Calico for $1.
Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.
Bed Comforts, 75c. each.
Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.
Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.
One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

J. Horner & Co.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Richard E. Taylor and William James Hanna, under the firm name of "Hanna & Taylor" has been dissolved, and the business will in future be carried on by William James Hanna, who alone will discharge the liabilities and collect the debts of the old firm.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 9th, 1894.

R. E. TAYLOR.
W. J. HANNA.

Witness: A. C. Luxton. j12

PUBLIC NOTICE

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards

(Gold Medal and Diploma)

World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA,
PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

W. J. STODDART.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land crop across, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 87 Third street, Victoria. j9-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 130 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

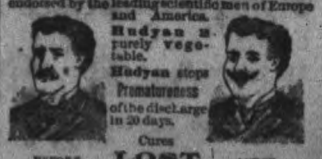
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
123 Government Street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. a19-tf

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made, it is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, the money will be sent to you free of charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. J. C. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

ALL SORTS.

A clergyman having had his boots cleaned, paid the boy with a considerable degree of haughtiness. When the gentleman had got a little way off the rude little boy shouted out: "Hi, there! all the polish you've got is on your boots, and I gave it ye."

* * *

It is related by a Buffalo newspaper that not long ago Bishop Cleveland Coxe sent for a reporter and said: "I should like to correct the proof sheet of my prayer. You newspaper men and the printers are so unfamiliar with prayer that you are pretty sure to bungle it up badly."

* * *

An aluminum violin, invented and patented by a Cincinnati musician, is highly spoken of, both by players and critics. It is made in the same shape as the ordinary violin, but looks, of course, like silver, and is exceedingly light. Many advantages over wooden violins are claimed for it. One was used in a concert in Indianapolis a few days ago, and a newspaper critic comments that, while it seemed to lack in vibratory power, it has peculiar qualities, which add greatly to the brilliancy of tone.

* * *

Two years ago Tippu Tib left his large interests in Central Africa to visit Zanzibar, Arabia and Europe. This old man, who for years has been the best known, the most influential and the wealthiest resident of inner Africa, has had much trouble since he started out to see the world. A stroke of paralysis, after he reached Zanzibar, kept him for many months an invalid at the Sultan's capital. Then his son Sefu, to whom he had left his affairs on the upper Congo, joined his fortunes with those of the Arabs, who imagined they could overthrow the Congo state. This badly advised young man is now a wanderer; and a garrison of the state occupies Kasongo, the town his father built, and, until his own treachery, the most flourishing Arab settlement in Central Africa. Fortunately for Tippu Tib, he has a good deal of property in Zanzibar, and it is doubtful if he will ever return to the extensive region on the upper Congo which on many maps was designated as "Tippu Tib's Domain."

* * *

The Austrian farmers have met in a granger congress to consider grievances and remedies. The principal points of the resolutions passed were: Legislation to release them from their present subjection to the capitalists and the landlords; relief from mortgages through advances from the state at low interest, also allowances from the state at moderate terms; protection against the competition of Hungary and other states; the fixing by the state of a minimum price for corn, which would insure a satisfactory rent for the land, and the acquirement by the agriculture association of the privilege of furnishing supplies needed for the army at fixed prices; the erection by the state of markets and storehouses by which produce could pass directly from the farmer to the consumer; the state ownership and management of all factories; old age insurance for agriculturists, and the abolition of the law respecting the adulteration of food. The Austrian Populists do not ask points of anybody.

A Trying and Dangerous Time

The Dangers May Be Safely Passed.

Lactated Food the Baby's Salvation!

When the teething time comes to baby Lactated Food should be its only nourishment. The dangerous time will then be passed without trouble, and the mother will hardly know that her child is cutting teeth. Thousands of infants have been saved by Lactated Food during the dentition period; this wonderful food has warded off dysentery and all other infantile troubles, and has enabled the little ones to continue in perfect health, while other infants, during the teething time, have been cut down by death.

A vast number of thankful letters from mothers all over the land prove the great value of Lactated Food to the infant who is cutting teeth. No other form of nourishment or food has ever given such remarkable results among the young.

In order to thoroughly prove the statements just made, mothers who have not yet used Lactated Food are requested to send for a full-sized can; the proprietors never hesitate to send their food to mothers who wish to test it. Send full address to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

AN EDITOR'S WIFE.

A Serious Trouble of Many Year's Standing is Banished.

ONLY ONE MEDICINE COULD DO THE WORK.

Grand Encouragement for All Who Are Similarly Afflicted.

MRS. A. H. WATSON.

Creemore, Ont., Jan. 13.—The good people of this thriving village now freely and heartily discuss the subject which has interested thousands in other parts of the Dominion.

The popular subject in the quiet and well-ordered homes of this place has nothing to do with politics, religion or foreign matters; even local subjects pertaining to improvements are lost sight of, while the more weighty one, that of relieving pain, curing disease and bringing back lost health, by the use of Paine's celery compound, is spoken of by young and old.

The record of wonderful cures effected in large centres of population has reached this town, situated on the Mad River, and has developed an interest, especially amongst the sick and their friends, that cannot easily die or fade from memory.

Residents here have heard how their relatives and friends in other places were cured by Paine's celery compound and have used the great life-giver themselves; no instance of failure or disappointment has been reported; all rejoice because of the banishment of old and dangerous maladies.

For these reasons the people of this village and surrounding country are ready to testify regarding the merits of Paine's celery compound, its worth to the afflicted, and its superiority over all other preparations.

At the present time it will suffice to mention the name of one prominent family here who have truly tested and tried the efficacy of Paine's celery compound and derived results that are wonderful.

Mr. A. H. Watson is the publisher and proprietor of Creemore's popular weekly, the Mad River Star. Every resident of Creemore, and the people of adjacent villages and towns, know the enterprising proprietor of the Star, and many are acquainted with his accomplished and amiable wife.

Mrs. Watson is one of the many in this village who has tested the curing powers of Paine's celery compound. For many years she suffered severely from violent headaches and prostration, and only got rid of her terrible sufferings after a course of treatment with nature's health restorer. For the benefit of other sufferers Mrs. Watson has kindly consented to have her testimony made public. She says:

"For many years I was sorely troubled with violent headaches, so that at times I was completely prostrated and unable to attend to household duties. I started to use Paine's Celery Compound and experienced immediate relief, and since using it I have not had a recurrence of the trouble. I consider Paine's celery compound an invaluable remedy and will always be pleased to say a word for it."

This testimony of Mrs. Watson is surely full of encouragement to others in Canada to take the same course and use the same means. Had she been influenced (as many are at times) by dealers in big-profit and worthless medicines) to use some other preparation, a cure could not have resulted. No medicine but Paine's celery compound can honestly and surely meet such cases as violent headache, prostration, nervousness, sleeplessness, rheumatism, dyspepsia and run-down constitution. Avoid all medicines that are recommended as just as good as Paine's celery compound; they are snares and delusions and cannot cure disease.

Literature in Ireland.

Of all the men on earth the most easily swayed by his newspapers is the Irishman, and is shown by the fact that in every Irish factional development the earliest and most determined efforts are always concentrated upon the attempts to seize the public journal in one interest or the other. To this day everybody who speaks candidly admits that Mr. Parnell could not have held Dublin even with the breweries and distilleries, the tied-houses and the corner boys, if he had not also had the Freeman on his side at the outset. There was always a constituency of some sort ready at hand for even the kind of newspaper that poor, illiterate, shifty, demoralized old Dick Pigott could make.

All the same, the journalism of Ireland at its best is bad. Take a look any day at the press of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, if you would realize what a descent there has been from the level of John Mitchel's and Thomas Davis' time. As for literature, it has practically perished from the land. Any London publisher will tell you that of any edition of 2000 volumes of a popular fairly-priced work, whether of history, travel, essays, memoirs, or of the higher fiction, he never counts upon Dublin consuming more than five copies. When the book becomes the rage, or chances to deal with an Irish subject, this may double itself, or even in rare cases amount up to 20 copies.

Glance over the book-stall in any Irish railway station; you will find cheap editions of Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Braddon, Fergus Hume, Hawley Smart, and the rest by the score, but only the most pitifully partial supply of anything artistic or substantial, much less of anything Irish. Listen to the young man tending this bookstall, as he beguiles his leisure by humming a tune. If you expect it to be Irish you will be doomed to disappointment. This year it is the last London season's "Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo;" next year it will be your already half-forgotten "Bicycle Made for Two." This dear old music, the inborn love and respect for literature, the pride in the intellectual records of the races—these are all gone.

The novels of the Hon. Emily Lawless whose "Grania" and "Hurrish" stand quite apart as studies of primitive west coast life, are not read in Ireland any more than is the non-Irish fiction of Justin McCarthy. The names of Lover and Lever, of Mangan, Carleton and Gerald Griffin have faded into a thin haze of memory.—The Fortnightly Review.

The March of Elephants.

The magnificent temple elephant descends the long flight of steps in gorgeous state caparisons of scarlet and gold presented by the king of Siam, and bearing the golden shrine of the Sacred Tooth under a golden howdah. A score of attendants walk at the side, bearing a lofty cloth of gold canopy, outlined with lamps and flowers. Snowy plumes rise behind the flapping ears, and turbaned mahouts kneel on the richly masked head and lean against the richly gilt columns of the howdah, holding peacock feather fans and and scarlet umbrellas edged with tinkling golden bells. The temple band leads the way, the barbaric strains of music being accompanied by tinkling cymbals and rattling castanets of a hundred whirling dancers.

The dignified Kandyan chiefs walk in glittering ranks before the mighty elephant which occupies the post of honor, his small eyes twinkling through the red and golden mask of the huge head which towers above the multitude, and his enormous tusks guided carefully by the temple servants, to prevent accidental damage from their sweeping ivory curves. The thirty elephants of the procession walk three abreast, ridden by officials in muslin robes and embroidered scarfs of sacred red and yellow, and holding golden dishes heaped with rice, cocoanut and the consecrated offerings of the Buddhist religion.

Each trio of elephants is preceded by a band of music, a troupe of dancers and a crowd of gaudily clad natives with blazing torches and scarlet banners. Sometimes a baby elephant trots along by his mother's side, as a preliminary education in the future duties of his sacred calling, and seems terrified by the noise and glare, which in no wise disconcert the imperturbable dignity of the elders.

Round and round the wide area of the temple precincts the gigantic animals move with the slow and stately tread which allows ample time for the wild evolutions of the many dances performed before each advancing line. The splendor of the gigantic pageant harmonizes with the vivid coloring of native life and landscape. The gorgeous trappings of the noble elephants, the dark faces of the bounding dancers, the waving fans and floating banners, the wild bursts of savage music, and the Oriental brilliancy of the many colored crowd, contrasting with the jewelled costumes of Kandyan chiefs and the yellow robes of the Buddhist priesthood, render the imposing ceremonial a picture of imposing splendor.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Should Have Read Their Bible.

Abashed at nothing, a Commercial traveller in the South once propounded a question to a couple of clergymen, whom he encountered on the railway train, which illustrates how easily a man may be trapped on a simple little "catch problem."

The drummer entered into a conversation with the ministers and entertained them amazingly with his brilliant conversation, touching men and affairs. Gradually the topics changed, until the talk was of Dr. Talmage and his visit to the Holy Land.

"Speaking of the Holy Land," said the graceless commercial man, "I was quite interested to read in a New York paper recently that a party of explorers in Palestine had discovered a huge pile of bones, which, from their size and quantity, are supposed to be of the children which Herod ordered killed. They were found in a cave which had been closed for centuries, which accounts for their preservation."

"Indeed!" replied one of the clergymen, much interested. "I had not heard of it. It is certainly a surprising discovery."

"Yes," continued the drummer, "and, oddly enough, while nearly half of the bones were bleached white, the rest were as black as ebony."

"Remarkable," ejaculated the clergyman who had already spoken, while the other looked at the drummer suspiciously.

"What is your theory?" he continued. "Do you think it possible that the bleached bones could be of males and the black ones of females?"

"Possibly," replied the more communicative clergymen. "I am not an anatomist, however, and can't say what effects long exposure has on the bones of the sexes."

"And you," persisted the drummer to the other. "What is your opinion? Do you think it possible that the white bones belong to male infants and the black to female, or vice versa? That is the problem that now excites the discoverers."

"Really," replied the other, "I don't know, but possibly, as you first put it, the white bones may be of the male children and the black of the female."

Shortly after this the clergymen reached their destination and left the train. Just as it was about moving off the drummer, who had been chuckling to himself the meanwhile, thrust into the hand of one a card, upon which was written the words:

"Excuse me if I suggest that you read your Bibles hereafter with greater care. Had you done so in the past you would have known that only boy babies were ordered slain by Herod."

In the Struggle for Life.

In tropical countries, where the struggle for life seems to rage even fiercer than in the temperate regions, a vast number of animals have been driven by want to seek their livelihood in the dark, through stress of competition. There are the howler monkeys, for example, who make night hideous in large tracts of South African forest, beginning their dismal music as soon as evening sets in, and only retiring for the day as dawn purples the horizon.

There are lemurs of Madagascar, so called, because, like ghosts, they walk by night and withdraw at cockcrow—strange, stealthy, noiseless creatures, with great wistful, poetical eyes, and enlarged pupils; monkeys that prey on birds and insects in the gloomy depths of their native forests. There is the slender loris, and graceful and beautiful beast, with eyes like a gazelle's, but treacherous manners, who pounces upon birds as they sleep in their little nests, creeping silently upon them from behind like an Indian upon the warpath, and affording no indication of his hateful presence till he is within arm's reach of his slumbering victim.

There is that curious little nondescript animal, the aye-aye, who attracted so much attention a few years ago at the Zoo—a quaint, small beast, half monkey, half rodent, who comes forth by night in search of fruits or insects, and crawls through the woods with cat-like pace upon butterfly or catterpillar. And there is that other odd connecting link, the galeopithecus, or "flying monkey,"—a lemur well on his way to develop into a bat, ape-like in form, but with a membrane stretched loose between his arms and legs after the rudimentary fashion of the flying squirrel, by means of which he glides from tree to tree with a sort of half jump, half flight, very curious to witness.

These are but a few of the nocturnal mammals of the monkey and lemur type, ancient ancestors of our own, gone wrong through keeping such very late hours, and now stranded for the most part in islands or peninsulas of extreme antiquity.—The Cornhill Magazine.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 25 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. Hall, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed 22 Million Pounds.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

1894.

Harper's Bazaar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Parts designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Marion Harland, and others. Out-door Sports and In-door Games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NO. 127.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer, to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $3 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $90 per ton.

Books containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

1894.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story-writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of of the distinguished men and women who give making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word, Harper's Weekly combines the newest features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or sent express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

NELSON, B.C.

FOR SALE!

Lease and good-will of first-class boarding house, with spacious grounds; good reason for selling; business is now paying. Apply to BEAUMONT BOGGS, Broad st., dec16-1m P.O. Box 126.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wrede, V. S., New York, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 183; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT,
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy13 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.R. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON,
j-19 Scribe n.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON,
oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Root Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

DR. LEITCH.
Office, Williams' Block, 28 Broad Street; residence 129 Quadra Street; telephone, 181.

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

If Others Failed
To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
O. TH. LUNDQUIST
Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,
Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

A. O. F. DANCE
will be held on
Tuesday, January the 16th
IN ASSEMBLY HALL.
Tickets may be obtained from the following: H. Walter, Speed Bros., Watson & Hall, A. B. Erskine and members of committee. Music by Richardson's orchestra. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50. j6-td

THEATRE ROYAL
(PHILHARMONIC HALL.)
AS FAMILY THEATRE.
W. M. CHAPMAN.....Manager.
NOW OPEN
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
JANUARY 15th, 16th and 17th
The Two English Comedies,
WITHERED LEAVES
—AND—
CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,
and a fine Vaudeville Bill.
Change of bill Thursday Evening—The great War Drama, LYNNWOOD.
Prices 25c., 35c., and 50c. Matinee 10c., 20c. and 30c. Reserved seats at Week's bookstore.

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

BOARD AND LODGING.

TO LET adjoining Government Buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire. 63 Superior street, James Bay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 40 Quadra street. j5-1m

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf
(Colonist copy.)

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on Mactlregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms. Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 136 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Bunster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-story house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A buggy or phaeton with two seats in good order. Apply, stating price, etc., to E., Times office. j12-6t

SUITS TO ORDER—from $16.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

PANTS TO ORDER—from $4.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NOTICE.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's hall, Broad street, on Friday, January 19th, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Board of Directors and Secretary, and the balance sheets and statements of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1893, for the election of officers and Board of Management for the ensuing year, for holding the seventy-first drawing for an appropriation and the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order,
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 12, 1894. td

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.
Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

IN CONGRESS.

The house of representatives yesterday commenced the work of considering the Wilson tariff bill in detail, the bill being read by sections and left open to amendment, under the rule limiting speeches to five minutes. Amendments almost without number will doubtless be offered, not only from the Republican but from the Democratic side as well. The friends of the bill evidently fear that some of the hostile amendments will be successful, for Chairman Wilson is reported as saying: "It is of the utmost importance that every Democratic member be present in the house from this time until the passage of the tariff bill. From this time forward actual voting on amendments will proceed from day to day. It will be necessary to maintain a quorum, as the absence at any time of a sufficient number for a vote might involve the loss of a day or two for the consideration of the bill. What is of more consequence is that amendments will be made while friends of the measure and a majority of the house are present to express preference, for it would be most unfortunate if amendments were made through the absence of a sufficient number of Democratic members to prevent them. For this reason it is essential that a Democratic majority should attend the session until the debate closes. Committee amendments necessary to correct imperfections discovered in the bill will have right of way. The bill will first be read by sections under the special order, and thereafter be open to amendment in any part." The great danger to the measure lies in the sectional interests arrayed against it. Free coal and iron are wanted by New England, but they do not at all suit Pennsylvania and Alabama, while the proposal to remove the lumber duty is opposed by a number of states. Then the reduction of duties on manufactured goods of different kinds is disagreeable to as many different interests, which have been most active in their efforts to keep congressmen to the protectionist faith. Altogether the bill will have to run a very severe gauntlet in the house, to say nothing of the senate. Its way has been made slightly clearer by the decision to deal with the income tax proposal and internal revenue changes in a separate measure, for these have perhaps more opponents than the provisions relative to the customs tariff. There is much room for surmise as to the probable fate of the Wilson bill, and as to its final shape in the event of its passage through both houses, but a few weeks' actions of congress will indicate the outcome pretty clearly. In the meantime Canadians will have to await the decision at Washington to learn what their own solons intend to do in tariff lines.

At last evening's meeting of the city council it was adjudged that the reading of communications took up too much time and that they should be dealt with practically as they were under Mayor Beaven's presidency. Ald. Baker sat by, saying never a word in protest! Perhaps his breath was for the moment taken away.

Nelson Tribune: The chief owner of the Vancouver World, in a late issue of that paper, says the World "contended for the immediate construction of any system of railway that would give an outlet to Kootenay." As a matter of fact, when D. C. Corbin applied, in 1890, for a charter for a railway system that would give Kootenay an outlet, the World bitterly opposed the granting of the charter. As a matter of fact, when G. B. Wright and his partners, in 1891, applied for a charter for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, the World as bitterly opposed the granting of it as it did the Corbin charter, and its main owner was instrumental in getting up a "fake" meeting of the Vancouver board of trade, at which resolutions were adopted opposing the granting of the charter, he (the main owner of the World) going so far as to make a speech in which he said that it would be time enough to grant charters for such railways when it was proved that Kootenay had a paying mine. If the World has ever proved railway building in Kootenay, it was the building of some railway liberally subsidized and bonused by the provincial and Dominion governments. Out of his own mouth is the chief owner of the Vancouver World a convicted liar.

Jerry Simpson, the "sockless" congressman from Kansas, has turned his attention from socks to overcoats. His contribution of an object lesson in this line in the house the other day is thus related:

"At this juncture Mr. Simpson created great applause and amusement by treating the house to the spectacle of a dilapidated overcoat. He proposed to show the house exactly what the poor people of the country did wear. Reaching down under the desk, he seized a tattered old overcoat, fringed at the edge and bespangled with great patches. He held it on high, while the house and the galleries cheered. 'I bought that of a farmer,' said he, 'who told me that he left home at 12 o'clock at night and had driven 25 miles to sell his product to your boasted home market. There, as Cleveland said, is an object lesson. (Laughter.) There is a sample of what men wear under the beneficent system of protection. It is made of shoddy and rags. See?' Here he ripped it up the back. 'Yet,' he added, 'I can find its duplicate on the backs of a million men in this country.'"

Mr. Simpson may be short on footwear, but his head is evidently "all right."

It is proposed to hold a convention at Nelson on April 12, for the purpose of the nomination of a candidate (or candidates, if the redistribution bill so provides) for West Kootenay. The progressive mining country is evidently determined to furnish a good example for the other parts of the province.

Bordering on Revolution.

New York, Jan. 14.—Harold Frederic cables the Times from London:

I have good reason to believe that during the coming fortnight or three weeks there will be a more or less concerted attempt at revolution in various portions of Italy. My principal informer is a continental publicist, at present living in London, who has had much to do with the politics in Italy and is now in close communication with parties there. It was due to him that I was enabled some time ago to foreshadow the Sicilian uprising and other connected events which are now matters of history. His information now is that before the end of the month there will be nearly simultaneous revolutionary demonstrations in Turin, Mantua, Parma, Ferrara, Ancona, Foggia, Modena, Bologna and numerous other points of the north and east peninsula. I got the impression that Florence, Genoa and Rome will not be counted upon, and that if Naples contributes her quota of disorder it will be on general principles of imitation rather than as a result of organized plot. The province of the Marches and the ancient duchy of Parma are understood to be points where the government will encounter the toughest obstacle in its efforts to maintain itself. Vantican officials are said to believe that the revolution will be successful and that the quirinal will be tenantless and the Savoy family in exile before spring. Naturally they cherish the hope that the convulsion will bring grist to their mill, and everybody assumes, though none can prove, that they have been helping on the conspiracy and disorder. But this hope is surely infatuated. If the king is driven from Rome and the mob finds the control of the capital in its hands, I should say that about the first thing it would think of will be to sack the Vatican. There is enough disaffection in Rome toward the monarch to inspire a formidable uprising, no doubt, but that is sentiment or mildness itself compared with the dread of the Roman proletariat for the whole papal establishment. The venerable pontiff probably supposes that his encyclicals about the woes of the workingmen and the duty of the church toward the poor and lowly have endeared him to the trades unions of Italian towns. There never was a more cruel mistake. However, it is useless to speculate upon remote contingencies when a very serious reality is apparently close at hand.

The Thickness of Glaciers.

The most recent researches, according to M. Falsan, show that the thickness of the ice has been usually underestimated. A terminal moraine on the Jura at Chasseron is 4,000 feet above the sea, or 2,770 feet above Geneva. In order that the upper crust of the ice should have had sufficient incline to flow onward as it did it was probably 5,000 to 6,000 feet thick above Martigny, and 4,000 to 5,000 feet over the middle of the lake.

It is certain, at all events, that whatever thickness was necessary to cause onward motion that thickness could not fail to be produced, since it is only by the onward motion of some outlet or lowland where the ice can be melted away as fast as it is renewed that indefinite enlargement of a glacier is avoided. The essential condition for the formation of a glacier at all is that more ice should be produced annually than is melted away. So long as the quantity produced is on the average more than that melted, the glaciers will increase; and as the more extended surface of ice, up to a certain point, by forming a refrigerator, helps its own extension, a very small permanent annual surplus may lead to an enormous extension of the ice. Hence if at any stage of its development the end of a glacier remains stationary, either owing to some obstacle in its path or to its having reached a level plain where it is unable to move onward, the annual surplus of ice produced will go to increase the thickness of the glacier and its upper slope till motion is produced.

The ice then flows onward till it reaches a district warm enough to produce equilibrium between growth and dissolution. If therefore at any stage in the growth of a glacier a thickness of 6,000, 7,000 or even 8,000 feet is needed to bring about this result, that thickness will inevitably be produced.

We know that the glacier of the Rhone did move onward to the Jura and beyond it; that the northward branch flowed on beyond Soleure till it joined the glacier of the Rhine, and that its southern branch carried Alpine erratics to the country between Bourg and Lyons, 250 miles from its source. We know, too, that throughout this distance it moved at the bottom as well as the top by the rounded and polished rocks and beds of stiff boulder clay which are found in almost every part of its course.—The Fortnightly Review.

At Russell & McDonald's,
24 inch velvet, 25c. a yd.

BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Jacob Sehl's Residence Destroyed by Fire Last Night.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE FACTORY

The Fire Department Does Excellent Work, Notwithstanding the Very Poor Pressure—Damage $30,000—How the Fire Started.

Jacob Sehl's house at Laurel Point, James Bay, was burned about 8:30 last night.

Mr. Sehl was sitting in an upstairs room talking to Mrs. Sehl, Leonard Maas, their nephew and his wife at 8 last night. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Maas was sleeping on a couch in the same room. They were laughing and talking gaily when one of the company noticed smoke issuing from the register in the room. Mr. Sehl asked if he had attended to the furnace properly. Mr. Maas replied that everything was in order when he came upstairs a few minutes before. He ran out of the room downstairs, and opening the door leading to the basement was almost stifled by a dense volume of smoke. Mr. Maas called upstairs and Mr. Sehl came running down. In a moment they both realized the house was on fire and that they would only have time to escape with their lives. They ran upstairs and brought the ladies down, directing them through the hallway as best they could, as the main floor of the house was fast filling with smoke. The sleeping infant was hastily picked up by Mrs. Sehl and they left the house dressed just as they were when the fire was noticed. William Sehl, son of Jacob Sehl, who was in his room when his father gave the alarm, ran to the factory and telephoned down town, and a neighbor turned in the fire alarm. This was about 8:30.

A moment afterward and the fire bells were ringing and the engines making their way to the scene. When the brigade arrived thick, black clouds of smoke were pouring from the basement floor. Two streams were quickly playing on the fire, and the steam fire engine, the John Grant, was doing good work. The streams had not been working long when the engineer of the Joh Grant sent word that the hydrants could not supply the two streams; there was not enough water pressure. The one stream was taking away from the force of the other, as they were both on the same main. One of the streams was cut off and 900 feet of hose laid to a hydrant at the corner of Kingston and Montreal streets on a different main. This produced only a weak stream, and it was found that this slightly affected the first stream. To lay the hose, to disconnect it and to lay other hose had taken only a few minutes, but fire does not wait for water pressure and tongues of flame were already bursthg from the basement. The smoke got thicker and thicker and the heat more intense. The firemen got their faces scorched approaching too near and were obliged to retreat.

By this time hundreds of people had gathered around the house, the chances of saving which were already rather dubious. A minute or two more and with renewed force the flames again broke forth; they had been kept in check by the efforts of the firemen. But two streams of hose, and one a very poor one, were not sufficient to fight the fire on all sides and the flames gained steadily, finally encircling the house and reddening the sky. Then it was seen that the house was doomed. The wind was favorable to the fire and helped to fan the flames, and soon the building was a mass of burning wood, which threw out intense heat. All efforts to save the house were abandoned, and firemen had all they could do to prevent the spread of the fire to the adjacent buildings, the warehouse and factory of the Sehl, Hastie & Erskine Co., within 75 feet of the house. A line of hose had been connected in the meanwhile with the hydrant at the corner of Belleville and Oswego streets, and the old steam fire engine, the Deluge, had been telephoned for. When it arrived it was placed on the wharf and pumped salt water upon the lumber piles. The sparks and burning embers were blown by the wind in the direction of the factory, the warehouse and the lumber piles, and many were carried across the harbor into Government street and even as far as Pandora avenue. The firemen had concentrated all effort to save the factory and warehouse, but the heat was so great that the firemen could not stand it. Pieces of timber and doors were propped up between the fire and them, and screened by these from the flying sparks the streams were kept steadily playing on the factory and the warehouse. The John Grant meanwhile did nood service in keeping the sparks that fell on the wood piles from kindling into flame. Despite the efforts of the firemen the heat from the burning house scorched the walls of the factory and broke the windows, and the burning embers set fire to the wooden eaves. The roof was of tin, and this was a great help to the fire fighters. The roof of the brick warehouse caught fire seven times, and the piles of lumber were several times bursting into flame. The flames were extinguished as soon as they sprang up, but more than once it looked as if the factory would be set on fire and the surrounding buildings destroyed. The heat was also scorching even as far as Watson's ship sheds, and a stream of hose had to be brought into play there. For half an hour the house was burning, when the large cupola fell, and shortly afterwards the walls caved in; the wind had moderated and danger from the further spread of the fire was no longer feared at 10:30. The wind died down and soon a house that had cost $25,000 was a smouldering heap of ashes. The energies of the firemen had saved the factory, warehouse and lumber. There was some very expensive machinery in the factory, and had the flames reached it upwards of $150,000 might have been added to the loss of the house.

It was midnight before the firemen withdrew from the scene, two firemen remaining on guard with a stream of hose to prevent the re-kindling of the dying embers. The firemen were scorched very much and some of them sustained slight burns. The heat was so intense that it soon fatigued them. Miss Watson kindly supplied the firemen with coffee and ham sandwiches, which were gratefully received by the men. Mrs. Sehl and Mrs. Maas were driven to the Driard house at the breaking out of the fire, but Mr. Sehl stayed and gave all possible aid to the firemen, to which he was assisted by several of his employees. This morning Mr. Sehl is suffering from a burned hand and a sprained knee as a result of his exertions last night.

Mr. Sehl says the fire brigade deserve a great deal of praise, and every person who was at the fire will agree with him. The fire proved that Victoria's water pressure is not up to the mark; there was only one stream during the whole of the fire that could be truthfully described as a stream.

There was an insurance of $10,000 on the house and $3,000 on the furniture, the companies suffering being the Liverpool, London & Globe and the Western. The cause of the fire cannot be learned. It is surmised that the wind may have blown sparks from the furnace, and that, catching some inflammable material, they may have ignited it and the flames spread to a large quantity of coal which was in the basement. There was in the factory a large supply of oil and varnish. Had the flames reached this all efforts to save the building would have been unavailing.

Too much cannot be said of the conduct of Chief Deasy and his gallant fire crew. The chief's orders were issued with the greatest coolness and obeyed with the utmost promptitude. Mr. Deasy had the whole situation thoroughly in hand from the moment he arrived on the scene, and to his skilful direction of the men, efforts can be attributed the salvation of the lumber piles, factory and mill. The orderliness of the arrangement governing the arrival and departure of the fire engines, the laying of the hose and the concentration of forces when required proved beyond a doubt that Chief Deasy is thoroughly master of his business. There was absolutely no confusion; all that could be done was done, and if the water pressure had been a little greater than the miserable dribble the firemen had to contend with, it is generally believed among those who witnessed the fire that a large portion of the house could have been saved. Chief Deasy this morning received a check for $50 from the London & Canadian fire insurance company with the following communication:

Dear Sir: As some recognition to you for the valuable services rendered last evening at the fire, which destroyed Mr. Jacob Sehl's residence, we have much pleasure in enclosing, on behalf of the above company, a check for $50. Please apply $25 of the amount to the brigade's "coffee fund," and $25 towards your expenses at the convention of the fire chiefs of the Pacific coast, which is shortly to be held in San Francisco.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. A. HOLLAND.

A Kansas Lynching.

Russell, Kan., Jan. 14.—At 1 o'clock this morning there was a terrible exhibition of prairie justice here and three men met their death at the hands of Judge Lynch. No such outbreak of the old-time swift justice has been witnessed in Kansas for years. The mob was one of the quietest and most determined that ever came together. It was a fiercely earnest and wholly heartless mob also, for the victims were not even given time to pray until they were dropped into eternity. The victims were J. G. Burton, William Gay, and the latter's son, John Gay, who had lived together on the Burton farm. The men were confessedly guilty of the murder of Fred Dinning last July. Dinning lived with Burton 11 miles north, and July 9 he disappeared. Burton had his team and even wore some of his clothes, but said he had gone to Oklahoma with young Gay. Gay returned a short time ago and on close questioning confessed that Burton had poisoned Dinning. The elder Gay attempted to point out the place of burial but failed. Burton then made a confession that the Gays killed Dinning, and Thursday took the sheriff to a cornfield in the ravine, where the body lay decomposed and mutilated. Indignation ran high and it was with difficulty the three men could be gotten to the jail. Last night a number of the men living in the vicinity of the Burton farm came into the town and were reinforced by farmers from all parts of the country.

The party appeared to have been picked for there were only about 130 in all. When, at midnight, they surrounded the little jail and demanded the prisoners they easily forced their way into the jail and dragged out the terrified trio from their cells. The mob was cool and well organized and made no attempt at concealment, though there were many onlookers. They took the men out through the streets and guarded them with jealous care, leading them along the Union Pacific track a short distance from town, where a little prairie stream is crossed by the railroad and a wagon road, about 100 rods east of the Russell depot. To the bridge over the stream the mob went and placed the trembling wretches near the edge. Ropes were ready and one was put around the neck of each of the men and tried to the stringers. There was no time given for prayers or pleadings, but at a signal all three were pushed off the edge and dropped eight or ten feet with all the precision of a professional hanging. To make sure of carrying out their purpose the mob fired two shots into each body, although death came quickly by the rope. Then the lynchers rode off quietly and the bodies swung stiff and cold. When morning came the passengers on the eastbound express train had a plain view of the bodies as they hung from the high bridge.

Hundreds of people gathered around but it was not until 10:30 that the bodies were cut down. The coroner at once held an inquest, and without delay the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to their death at the hands of persons unknown. There is little sympathy for the victims. The murder was a cruel and heartless one, and the murdered man had many friends. Ever since his disappearance suspicion has grown more pointed, and the three men lynched this morning were considered guilty. Their mutual recriminations and cross confessions convinced the people that all of them were guilty, and during the past week, and while the inquest over Dinning's remains was being held public attention was given almost exclusively to the matter. The trivial booty secured and the evidence of mutilation given by the body robbed the murderers of all sympathy. It is not likely that any attempt will be made to indentify the lynchers.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Four-button French kid gloves in blacks or tans, 50c. pair.

ELECTION ECHOES

That cold you contracted when out voting on election day will be cured if you use **London Hospital Cough Cure.**

Cochrane & Munn,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's.

—Joseph Phoenix is said to be in Dublin, Ireland.

—Rene Quentin will resume his art classes on Tuesday next.

—New plush mantel borderings at Weiler Bros., very pretty colors.

—Supplies for the lepers at Darcy Island will be sent up on Thursday.

—We have the finest stock of wall papers in the province. Weiler Bros.

—Pride of the Ridge lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold a concert Monday evening.

—First street between Bay street and King's Road has been closed for repairs.

—The case of the sealer Minnie will probably come up in the Vice Admiralty court on Friday.

—The collegiate school re-opened yesterday for the spring term with an increased attendance.

—Account books, copying books and presses, offices supplies at the regular reduced prices at Johnston's book store.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—It is intimated that E. V. Bodwell will be one of the government candidates for the legislature from Cowichan district.

—Another meeting of the Provincial Political Association, organized to support the present government, will be held this evening.

—On Thursday the case of the Attorney-General of Canada vs. Hughitt will be heard. The case involves the floating of logs on the Cowichan river.

—Mrs. C. Elliott has opened the London Lodging House after thorough renovation and now offers for rent rooms single or in suite at reasonable rates by the day or week.

—John Alfred Maltravers and Miss Mary A. Woods were married last evening by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The groom lives at Millstream, the bride has just arrived from England. The couple will have their home at Millstream.

—Rev. Mr. Flinton, the new pastor of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, did not arrive in time to occupy the pulpit on Sunday last but will preach next Sabbath. Last Sunday at both the morning and evening services Rev. Mr. Wilson preached.

—The N. P. R. R. announces a rate of $40.50 for a round trip ticket to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco. The ticket includes five admissions into the fair grounds, is good for a continuous passage only, and is limited to 30 days. The rate will go into effect after the fair opens and is a reduction of $17.50 on the present round trip rate.

—Court Vancouver, A. O. F., installed officers last night as follows: P. C. R., A. Johnson; C. R., George Partridge; S. C. R., J. R. Collister; Sec., S. Wilson (eleventh term); Treas., H. Waller (re-elected); S. W., H. Maynard; J. W., P. Watson; S. B., E. Harper; J. B., R. Godding. A supper was given by the officers. Juvenile court meets to-night in Foresters' Hall.

—There was no performance at the Theatre Royal last night. Early in the evening the big wind blew the top of the chimney down and so badly damaged the part inside of the house that the heating apparatus could not be used. All who presented themselves at the door received complimentary tickets for to-night's performance. "Withered Leaves" and "Cut Off With a Shilling" will be played to-night and to-morrow night, and Prof. Hume will aid in the entertainment.

—Acme lodge, I. O. O. F., officers were installed last night by D. G. M., H. Waller. The officers are: Edwin Dickinson, N. G.; Morrison Henderson, V. G.; S. W. Edwards, R. S.; Thomas Tubman, Per. Sec.; P. G. John McMillan, Treas.; Wm. Handley, Con.; Alex. Jackson, W.; A. Sheret, R. S. N. G.; William Carse, L. S. N. G.; William McKenzie, R. S. V. G.; John Sinclair, L. S. V. G.; Charles Chislett, R. S. S.; Gilbert Christie, L. S. S.; James Pilling, I. G.; H. L. Norman, O. G.; and P. G. Hugh O'Neill, chaplain.

—Rev. M. Cholholm lectured at the First Presbyterian church last night on "The Scotch Covenanters and Sir Walter Scott." There was a good attendance of the members of the Young People's association, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. The lecture was an arraignment, from a Presbyterian standpoint, of Sir Walter Scott for writing "Old Mortality," and of Viscount Dundee, John Graham of Claverhouse, the alleged persecutor of the Scotch Covenanters. Some very vigorous language was used with reference to the last-named gentleman.

Chenille table covers (in all sizes) have been received by Weiler Bros., and are selling away down.

—Have you tried the Perfection granite iron ware? If not, Weiler Bros. will show you what it is.

—Mrs. C. Elliott has opened the London Lodging House after thorough renovation and now offers for rent rooms single or in suite at reasonable rates by the day or week.

—The N. P. R. R. has resumed interchanging round trip business with the Great Northern. The same arrangement with the C. P. R. has always been in effect.

—Edward O'Connor was convicted in the police court this afternoon and sentenced to three months' hard labor for stealing pictures valued at $50 from Ayres & Co.

—You will know it by the label on the can. Read and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.05 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—Ald. Styles has a notice on the bulletin board the effect of which is to purchase lumber, bricks, cement, lime, sand and hardware from the different merchants of the city equally.

—The different departments of the Imperial and Federal governments interested in the sealing industry have applied for copies of Hon. Justice Crease's judgment in the Ainoko case. Copies are being prepared.

—A young girl not yet out of her teens who was taken from the streets here by her father to her home in one of the Washington towns is again in the city. The circumstances of her second departure from home are not known.

—Edward James, 5 years old, son of Benjamin Baker of Nanaimo, died this afternoon at Jubilee Hospital from internal tumor. The remains will be forwarded by the morning train for interment in the family vault at Nanaimo.

—The coast wires are only working as far as Otter Point, the gales of the past few days having driven them down beyond there. At 9 o'clock this morning the operator at Otter Point reported that a fierce gale raged in the straits last night. There were no vessels in sight when he reported.

—The road that follows the beach from Fowl bay, round McNeil's bay to Oak bay, is to be extended to Cordova bay, so it is said. If this be done, Victoria will have the best beach drive on the continent. There are very few hills to climb, and there would be very little difficulty in making the road a good one.

—In the police court this morning James Volts was charged with cutting John Campbell. The court convicted him, but dismissed the case, accepting Volts' explanation. Campbell had struck at Volts with a stick, and Volts had raised his left hand, in which was an axe, to ward off the blow. In so doing he cut Campbell's hand.

—Delayed trains, and therefore delayed passengers and mail, caused the postponement of the sailing of the steamship Warrimoo for the South seas for 24 hours. She will leave Vancouver at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning and Victoria at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. She will carry English, Canadian and American mails, a fair cargo of freight and a number of passengers. Several passengers board the ship here.

—Victoria had an unwelcome visitor last evening in the shape of a howling gale from the southwest. Sign boards, small chimneys, fences and umbrellas fared badly. The only serious damage was to the round house of the E. & N. Railway Co. It collapsed at the height of the gale. Property owners, or at least house owners in the neighborhood of Wharf, Yates and Johnson streets, felt a little nervous during the Sehl fire. The high wind carried a shower of big sparks over that district, and but for the recent rains there would have been serious results.

—The clerks, janitors and other employees of the legislature are putting the assembly room in order for the coming session of the legislature. The library is in better order than it has been for some time, R. E. Gosnell, librarian, having spent several weeks arranging the books and documents. The books have been placed and labelled, so that they can be found without any trouble. All the provincial, principal Dominion and United States papers, and a number of magazines, have been placed on file. The legislature will be opened on Thursday at three o'clock by the lieutenant-governor. A guard of honor from the B.C.B.G.A. will be present.

—The programme for the first of the four monthly subscription concerts in Foresters' hall, Government street, to-night, is as follows:

Sonata in G.....Haydn
Andante .....
Adagio .....
Presto Fougrese .....
Violin, F. Victor Austin; piano, Miss Agnes Dawson, R.A.M.
Solo—Devout Lover.....M. White
O. G. Evan-Thomas.
Piano Solo—Liebestraum.....Liszt
Miss Dawson.
Solo—Waiting .....Millard
Mrs. Rowlands.
Violin Solo—Concert Polonaise in A.....Wieniawski
Solo—Qui sdegno from (Die Zauberflote) .....Mozart
Piano Solo—De Forelle.....Schubert-Liszt
Solo—(a) To Anthea.....Hatton
(b) My Love is Come.....Marzials
O. G. Evan-Thomas.
Violin Solo .....
(a) Opus 121, no. 3.....Schumann
(b) Concert Mazurka.....Musin

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tarter Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

STERN POVERTY.

A Story Drawn From Life Among the Poor of Victoria.

"The simple annals of the poor," even in the favored city of Victoria, have some pages that are written in blood, or at least, in penury's blackest ink. Things take place among the hapless victims of hard times in this very city, almost within stone's throw of the homes where no want goes a moment unsatisfied, where the changing seasons make no difference in the inmates' comfort, that send a chill through the veins and make the hearts of the benevolent contract with horror as they listen to the tale of woe, told, however, not so often as these things occur.

And it is not the "rarity of Christian charity" that causes the unhappy condition of these poorer ones—it is simply because "nobody knows." A sage has said: "If thou wouldst learn what the poor endure, go live among them." A Times man had a case brought to his notice yesterday that surpasses in utter pitifulness anything that has come within the limits of his extended experience, even in some of the world's most congested centres of population. A touching little romance is interwoven with the grim sternness of the facts; as if a playful sunbeam had alighted and were toying with the skinny hand of starvation as it gropes for the crust that is not there. Decency forbids the mentioning of names, but they will be given privately to the proper persons able to relieve the victims.

The poor little story of these sufferers is, like all things concerning the poor and the humble, very simple. This was a pretty young girl who lived with her parents at a small town not far from Victoria. She was only 17, but decided that she loved the boy who was wooing her, well enough to embark with him on the unknown ocean of matrimony, wherein all are Balboas and Columbuses, discoverers of the truest kind. They were quietly wedded and came to live in Victoria. There was absolutely nothing between them and want but the health and strength of the very young husband. They took a little cottage at Spring Ridge, paying five dollars a month rent. Life went not so badly with them all through the summer, but as the nipping winds of autumn began to find every crevice in their little shack, and the small fuel heap so carefully hoarded, began to dwindle and grow unbeautifully less the real pinch of poverty made itself felt.

The crowning catastrophe came when the husband returned to his home one day and told his poor young wife that he had "lost his job." Nobody knows the darkness or the heaviness of the gloom that filled that wretched home that night. The husband tried day after day to find work; everywhere about the city he tramped until his limbs were weary and his heart like lead. Almost everywhere he was met with the reply:

"No, we employ only Chinamen."

He besought them to let him go to work at Chinamen's wages. No, they found Chinamen suited them best, and they would employ them exclusively.

"But," he pleaded, "I have a sick wife to support."

Shrugs of shoulders from some, looks of genuine pity from others, but one reply from all—"Too, bad, but I can't help you."

He would not beg; the very sound of charity was loathsome. He had his strong arms and his willing soul; he wanted work, hard work, why could he not get it in this rich city where everybody seemed well off and happy but himself? Funny that people should prefer Chinamen to white men at the same pay. He could not understand it.

Then, at the day's close, would come the hour he dreaded most. The homeward turning of his sad face. The weary plod to his cottage in the outskirts, and the same melancholy monosyllable in answer to his wife's silent appeal from the eyes: "Nothing." The poor little woman's health grew more delicate. She was soon to usher into the world another world of care for them, another small mouth to feed and back to clothe. The neighbors, poor as the hapless pair themselves, gave, "'twas all they had," pity and consoling words. Two days ago the supreme moment of her life came. Not a thing to meet such an emergency was in the house—scarcely food or fire. The agonies of the hours of lonely writhing before one of the neighbors, a kindly woman, mother of a large family, arrived, are indescribable. The husband was well-nigh distracted. He disliked to summon a doctor, because he had nothing with which to pay for professional services.

The kind-hearted neighbor who came to help is a woman of strong common sense. She saw that if some hand were not put to the work, the hand of him who knocks at every door, high or low, would soon be laid upon the sufferer. First sending off a messenger to summon a doctor, who was plainly informed that there was "no money in it," this brave woman bent her energies to save her neighbor. The sights and sounds of that dreadful half-hour are best untold and undescribed. The piercing screams of his wife rang in the wretched husband's ears as he paced the little yard behind the house, a prey to agonizing fears and bitter thoughts of his helplessness. There was an utter dearth of those necessary appliances such cases demand, but the brave, strong-hearted neighbor made anything do, and triumphed over all difficulties. The doctor came and he completed the task. The news of the affair crept around the neighborhood; women and children with little bundles of various kinds began to go to and from the cottage, and there was a rumor that both mother and son were doing well, despite the awful difficulties with which they had to contend. It is also understood that those more able to afford a larger measure of good things have heard of the case, and generously given of the stores entrusted to their keeping; for it written "all riches are vicarious; he who keepeth is accursed, but he who giveth is thrice blessed."

But better far than any gifts, or charity however kindly given would be work to the husband. The wheels of poverty grind very small, but there is a manly pride in some men's souls that is irrefragable even in this mill that presses so tremendously. This pride compels them to cry: "Keep your charity; only give me work, honest toil, the hardest labor; for its fruit is the sweetest thing on earth, better to eat than the manna of Sinai or the honey of Hymettus."

And of these things the white men suffer the yellow children of the Flowery Kingdom who dwell, a fattening legion, in fair Victoria, are profoundly ignorant, and furthermore, profoundly indifferent. It is enough for John to know that his labor is preferred to that of the starving white man. His rice is certain and his opium sure; blessed be the legislators who make such things possible.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Opposite the Iron Church, Douglas street; regular annual dry goods sale now in progress.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

GOV. MITCHELL'S THREAT.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 16.—Interest centres on the outcome of Manager Bowden's visit to see the governor. A mass meeting will beheld to-night to protest against the governor's threats to bring troops to prevent the fight. The meeting will be largely attended.

FOOTBALL.

PROFESSIONALISM.

An admirer of athletics, who dislikes the brutal side of football, sends us the following article, copied from the Whitehaven Free Press, for publication: "The Rev. William McDermott, a minister of St. John's Episcopal church, Glasgow, lecturing to a crowded congregation on the debasement of football, spoke in the highest terms of football and other outdoor sports as aids to the physical improvement of man, but he denounced the football of the present day, which was becoming debased through the introduction of professionalism, followed by the brutal conduct of the players and the profanation and blasphemy of both the players and the spectators. He knew of no other game better fitted for the preparing of our young men for the battle of life than football, but it was not the football of the present day, which was stamped with professionalism, brutal savagery, blasphemy and profanation. He predicted that the present debased football would soon have "Ichabod" written over it. In conclusion, he offered a donation of £10 per year to assist in paying for the rent of a field for the young men of his congregation to practice all kinds of manly games conducive to the physical improvement of the body, the conditions being that there be no swearing on the field, that the games be not discussed on Sunday, and the members of the Games Guild were to attend church at least once every Sunday. He also paid a high compliment to the Queen's Park for remaining true to amateurism and playing the game for love of it."

The Victoria Rugby football team play a practice match at Beacon hill this afternoon prior to their match with the Hornets of Nanaimo on Saturday.

Marine

The steamship Tacoma is scheduled to sail for the Orient to-morrow.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tu&w

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

He just dropped

in the other day—just to look. Never thought much of ready-made clothing, but our stock surprised him; he found a suit, "just what he wanted"; cloth good, fit good, price reasonable. He bought the suit and went home happy.

Why don't you come in and look at our stock? We are sure you can find just what you need.

Our winter overcoats are now on sale. We have some beauties this season.

Boys' and Children's overcoats at greatly reduced prices. Be quick.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson St.

Fix this name indelibly in your memory

STAMINAL
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For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

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Only FINEST IMPORTATIONS kept in Stock.

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HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

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Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

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Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organised. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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YOUR CHILD . . .
IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED
WHY DON'T YOU TRY The O. L. EMULSION?
IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

STOLEN TREASURE

A Tale of the Northwest

BY ALICK BEGG.

The hardships endured by the Red River settlers during the years 1867 and '68 are still remembered by old settlers in the Northwest. In the summer of 1867, the mosquitoes appeared in such numbers as to make it almost impossible to travel over the plains, and in 1868 the grasshoppers came in dense clouds, so that the light of the sun was darkened and every green thing in the way of vegetables and grain was destroyed. In those days the only means of transporting supplies into the settlements was by means of ox carts driven over the prairies from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and many of the settlers were engaged in the business of freighting. The merchants or traders usually contracted with the freighters during the winter months to proceed to St. Paul in the spring and bring back their goods, and it was customary to make advances so as to secure the necessary number of carts when required. The traders seldom owned carts themselves, but employed those owned by the settlers, and freighting was therefore an important source of revenue to the people of the country. Brigades of carts numbering from 50 to 100 were formed, each cart being drawn by a single ox, and carrying from 900 to 1200 pounds weight. It required one man to each three carts, so that a camp belonging to a brigade of 100 carts would number from 25 to 30 men, many of whom were accompanied by their families. The brigade travelled in single file, and at night the carts were arranged in a circle, in the centre of which the camp was formed, and in the evening it generally presented a very animated appearance, with its camp fires, around which women and children with bustling activity cooked supper or prepared for the night, while the men, weary with the day's march, lay around in groups or were engaged in making some necessary repairs to the carts. The construction of these rude vehicles was of a peculiar description, no iron being used in their composition. When a break occurred it was not difficult to mend it, an axe, saw and auger being all the tools necessary, and a broken shaft or wheel was generally made as strong as ever by means of rawhide cut in strips soaked in water and wound around the injured part. As the hide dried it contracted and drew the parts together as if in a vise, and the break seldom gave any further trouble. In the early days grease was very little used on the axles, and as a result each wheel when it revolved emitted a creaking, disagreeable sound, and a brigade of carts in motion could be heard at several miles distant. The ox carts generally travelled about twenty miles a day, so that it was quite a journey for them to go from Fort Garry to St. Paul and return.

In the summer of '67 the brigades left St. Cloud and St. Paul for the settlements unusually heavily loaded, and all went well with them until they approached Fort Abercrombie, when the first signs of the mosquito plague appeared. It was customary with the freighters to camp about noon and allow their oxen to rest and feed during the hottest part of the day, but the mosquitoes were so thick even then that the animals were nearly driven wild by them. Toward nightfall, however, the insects appeared in denser clouds, and there was no peace for man or beast. No such experience had ever been felt before on the plains, and as a result many of the oxen succumbed from exhaustion on account of inability to rest and want of feed. Ox after ox gave out and was left to die on the plains, and I well remember how nearly every mile a dead animal lay by the side of the trail all the way across the plains. It was discovered that many of the poor brutes choked to death by inhaling the mosquitoes, and balls of the little pests were found embedded in the throats of some of the dead oxen.

Each freighter was accustomed to take spare animals with him in case of accident, but in the present case these were were not sufficient to enable many of the brigades to fully accomplish the trip, and as a result carts loaded with goods had to be left behind until fresh oxen could be procured from the settlement to bring them in.

The loss of so many oxen and horses was a great hardship to the settlers, and the season was a very unprofitable one to them. These people, chiefly half-breeds, in addition to freighting, sometimes cultivated a few acres of land around their homes, from which they managed to raise sufficient food for their families, and this in 1867 enabled them to tide over the year. But in 1868, before they had time to recover from the losses of the previous season, the grasshoppers made their appearance and totally destroyed the crops of the settlements. In dense clouds they came, appearing sometimes like a heavy snowstorm in summer. Such was the aspect they assumed on a bright sunny day, and as they swept down upon the earth they in many parts accumulated to a depth of several inches. At Fort Garry they had to be shovelled into carts and wheelbarrows and removed in that way in order to avoid a pestilence. Vegetables, grain and everything green in the way of food disappeared like magic, eaten up by the voracious little insects and starvation stared the people of the settlement in the face. Not a single locality escaped and the grain in store was not sufficient to feed the people for a few weeks. Very soon distressing accounts of starving families were heard and it was realized that some steps would have to be taken to save the settlers from death.

A committee was formed of which I was appointed a member and of which the present archbishops of Rupert's and St. Boniface were the most prominent members. Appeals for aid were then forwarded to England, Canada and the United States, the first response being from the Hudson's Bay Company, who came forward nobly to the assistance of the starving people. Then donations poured in from various parts of England and Canada. The committee at Fort Garry had an arduous duty to perform but the members proved equal to the occasion. The greatest difficulty was the transport of the food as winter set in. Large stores of flour, pork, etc., had been brought as far as Fort Abercrombie but from that point the only means of bringing in the supplies was by sled over the plains. It was therefore resolved to offer the freighters of the settlement to pay them in food for transporting the relief stores. In other words for each load brought in the freighters would be entitled to a share of it for bringing it in. There was a general response to this offer of the committee and hundreds of sleds drawn by horses started over the plains in the depth of winter to bring in the supplies.

About this time I had occasion to visit St. Paul and on behalf of the relief committee I undertook to appear before the Minnesota legislature and make an appeal for aid. I therefore started in company with a couple of other traders and a young Englishman whom I took as a companion and of whom I will have more to say later on. The snow fall was not heavy on the prairie that winter but it had drifted pretty well into the woods. We therefore had little difficulty in proceeding with sleds and horses although we had to carry our hay for feed there being no houses to be met with the greater part of the way.

Along the roads we met numbers of the freighters bringing in the supplies, and in several instances we found that the men were actually starving although their sleds were laden with flour and barrels of pork. Their own stock of food had given out but they would not touch the relief supplies which they did not consider they had any right to until they had delivered their loads at Fort Garry. It was a remarkable instance of honesty on the part of those simple children of the plain. As a member of the relief committee I at once authorized them to take what was necessary for their use which they gladly availed themselves of.

The appeal of the Red River settlers which I laid before the committee of the Minnesota Legislature had the effect of procuring a grant of $10,000 from that body, a sum which aided very materially in relieving the distress of the people.

When I had concluded my business in St. Paul and was about ready to return home an event happened which resulted in consequences of a most unexpected character.

I and my friends were staying at the International Hotel although usually we traders made the Merchants our headquarters. I do not know why we made the change on this occasion but as it turned out it was a most unfortunate one for us. The night before we intended to take our departure I remained up in my room rather late finishing some work which I had left to the last and it was long after my friends had turned in that I went to bed. It seemed to me that I had hardly opened my eyes when I heard the cry of "fire" outside my room. Quickly springing to the floor I discovered that the room was rapidly filling with smoke and by the time I had awakened my friends who were in adjoining apartments I was almost stifled and utterly unable to collect my belongings to save them. In fact we were all forced to abandon everything and make our exit from the hotel as quickly as possible, and by the time we reached the streets the whole block seemed to be one mass of flames. Several of the inmates of the hotel in the upper floors had to be rescued from the windows by means of ladders. Women and children were brought out wrapped in blankets and it seemed as if most of the guests had lost everything they had with them in the hotel. As for our party of four we were without coats, vests or caps and one of the first things we did was to repair to a clothiers and buy something to wear. One of our party left behind him three gold watches belonging to people in the settlement which he had taken down to have repaired. We had lost all our ready money and other valuables and were obliged to apply to friends for temporary assistance.

The young Englishman, whom I have already mentioned, appeared to be very much trouble and confided to me that he had left over $2000 behind him in the excitement of escaping and that the money belonged to a merchant in the settlement who had befriended him. The young man had been authorized to draw the money in St. Paul and bring it back with him as it was to be used in some fur transactions where ready money was required. The loss of this money seemed to bear heavily on our young companion and we cheered him up as best we could, reminding him that he was not the only one in the party who had suffered.

When we returned to the settlement we fully explained to the merchant the circumstances of the case and he wholly exonerated the young man from all blame, although the loss of the money was a serious matter to him.

But the young Englishman seemed unable to overcome a feeling of remorse at what he termed his criminal carelessness and gradually he took to drink and went from bad to worse. Before he left on his unfortunate trip with us he became engaged to a beautiful and estimable young lady, and this engagement was now broken off owing to his dissolute habits.

I must say the case of this young fellow perplexed me, because I could see no reason for his taking a matter so much to heart which in no way could reflect upon his honesty or integrity, and the more I thought of it the more I became convinced that there was something else behind it which had not been explained. I therefore became interested in him and cultivated his friendship in order if possible to fathom the mystery and be of service to him. I really felt sorry to see him going to the dogs and hoped to be able to save him.

He formed a strange habit of going off by himself on long walks, generally in the evenings and always in the same direction, so I resolved on one occasion to follow him, which I managed to do unobserved. He walked quickly, and turning round the walls of Fort Garry, he plunged into the woods leading up the River Assiniboine. I had some difficulty now in keeping him in view, as he strode along a path with which he evidently was well acquainted. For several miles, however, I succeeded in following him, when suddenly he stopped and looked around, as if to see whether any one was in view, he dropped on his hands and knees and crawled through an opening into the thick brush. I was now confirmed in my opinion that there was some mystery about the young fellow's conduct, which I determined to solve without delay. Fortunately I had been able to keep my presence hid from him so far, but how to follow him further puzzled me greatly. However, I proceeded cautiously, in a direction which I thought from my knowledge of the locality would head him off, and I had not gone far before my attention was attracted by the noise of some one moving in the bush near me. At once I stopped and then moved forward with the utmost caution in the direction of the sounds I heard. In a few minutes I caught a glimpse of my young friend seated near the stump of a fallen tree eagerly counting over a roll of bank bills which he held in his hand.

Then I rushed forward, and as he raised his eyes and caught sight of my face he uttered a loud cry and endeavored to hide the money in the hollow of the tree. But I was too quick for him and he perceived at once that he was discovered.

"My G—d!" he exclaimed, "at last—I knew it would come."

"What is all this about?" I asked sternly as I stood over him. "What is the meaning of this and whose money have you there?"

"Oh, pity me!" he cried, almost grovelling at my feet. "Pity me, pity me. I will tell you all. Oh! I am glad it is over."

Then he told me the whole story. Engaged to the young lady whom I have already mentioned, he was poor and unable to provide a home for her. His chance of making her his wife seemed so far off that on the fire in the International the temptation to steal his friend's money and pretend that it had been burned overcame him. He had secreted the roll of bills and then confided to me their supposed loss.

But remorse had overtaken him almost immediately after this, only he saw no way of acknowledging his sin without proclaiming his guilt to the whole settlement. His moral courage deserted him and he kept his secret and hid the money where I found him. Not a dollar of it had he used and his visits to the spot at regular intervals were to see whether it was safe.

When I heard his story I pitied the young fellow from the bottom of my heart. I saw that in an evil moment temptation had got the better of him, but he was not virtually dishonest.

I advised him to return the money at once.

"Oh, I cannot, I cannot. I can never look him in the face again. Will you not take it to him?" he asked.

"And you?" I said.

"Oh, all my hopes are gone. I will never again be seen in the settlement. If only my sin can be kept from her it is all I ask."

So I pledged him that it would remain a secret, feeling sure that I could prevail upon the merchant whose money had been stolen to respect my promise.

That night my young friend left the settlement. No one ever knew why he took his departure so suddenly, and years afterwards he joined the Canadian voyageurs on the Nile with General Wolsley and perished there, else this story would never have been written.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" *free* to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a trial package.

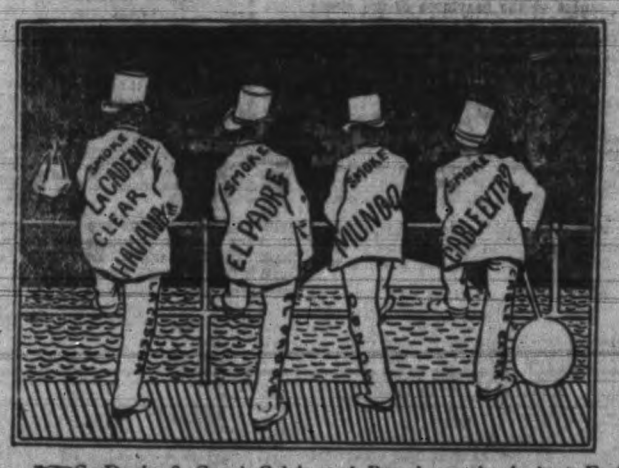
The Temperaments.

It is interesting to find that so thoroughly scientific a man as Professor Wm. Preyer has adopted the four-fold classification of temperaments made nearly two thousand years ago, namely, the choleric, sanguine, melancholic and lymphatic. The existence of one or the other of these temperaments may be discerned, he says in his work on "The Infant Mind," very early in the great majority of children—in the second quarter of the first year, beyond a doubt.

Nearly every one who has written about temperaments has gotten up a classification of his own. Galen had nine, Haycock gave six, Graham Brown seven, and others have got down as low as two. Modern writers use the word nervous for choleric and bilious for melancholic temperament. With these verbal modifications, the old classification seems to answer all practical purposes, and individuals can build up combinations as needed.

Hutchinson defines temperament as the sum of the physical peculiarities of a man exclusive of his tendency to disease. This is not very satisfactory, though, perhaps, temperament is a thing a little too vague to be satisfactorily defined. In modern terms it may be said to be the peculiar way in which the individual reacts to the stimuli of his environment. There is no doubt that one class of persons reacts quickly and easily, expending energy profusely and often needlessly in their life work; others react hopefully and work buoyantly, yet with less waste. We can thus distinguish the nervous, the sanguine, the melancholic, etc. A capacity to recognize and appreciate the importance of temperament used to be considered part of a sound medical training. It has been too much neglected in our pursuit of minutiae with microscopes and test tubes. Our teachers of practical medicine might well revive its study.—Medical Record.

The Men You Know.



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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 11th, 1893.

☞Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.☜

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

Miles from Wellington.	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
	P. M.	Lv.		Ar.	
0	1 30	12 30	VICTORIA	12 45	1 45
3	1 36	12 36	RUSSELLA	12 39	1 39
4	1 38	12 34	ESQUIMALT	12 37	1 37
6	1 41	12 31	GOLDSTREAM	12 34	1 34
8	1 44	12 28	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	12 31	1 31
11	1 48	12 24	COBBLE HILL	12 27	1 27
14	1 52	12 20	McPHERSON'S	12 23	1 23
17	1 56	12 16	KOKSILAH	12 19	1 19
19	1 59	12 13	DUNCANS	12 16	1 16
23	2 04	12 08	SOMENOS	12 11	1 11
26	2 08	12 04	CHEMAINUS	12 07	1 07
37	2 24	11 50	QUALICUM	11 52	12 52
45	2 35	11 40	NANAIMO	11 42	12 42
47	2 38	11 37	WELLINGTON	11 39	12 39
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	No. 1 Passenger Saturdays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
	Dp.	Dp.
2	2 50 p m	8 50 a m
5	2 54	8 54
7	2 57	8 57
9	3 00	9 00
12	3 04	9 04
15	3 08	9 08
18	3 12	9 12
20	3 15	9 15
24	3 20	9 20
27	3 24	9 24
36	3 37	9 37
38	3 40	9 40
46	3 51	9 51
48	3 54	9 54
59	4 09	10 09
61	4 12	10 12
	Ar.	Ar.
	4 15	10 14
	Dp.	Dp.
	4 15	11 00
	4 18	11 05
	4 25	11 15
	4 35	11 25
	4 45	11 35
	5 00	11 50
	Ar.	Ar.
	5 05	11 55
	Dp.	Dp.
	5 05	2 00 p m
	5 08	2 05
	5 15	2 15
	5 25	2 25
	5 35	2 35
	5 50	2 50
	Ar.	Ar.
	5 55	2 55

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Jan. 19

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of India sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama January 8th.

R. M. S. Warrimoo for Australian ports via Honolulu January 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

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The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

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WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria	Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma	Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul	Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria	Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma	April 4th
Steamship Mogul	April 25th
Steamship Victoria	May 16th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILE & CO., General Agents, Victoria.
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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, January 20th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 5,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails

☞For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

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Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 16 Blanchard Corner of Yates Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Rd., or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

Standing Committees for the Year Nominated by the Mayor.

WATER WORKS TO BE REPORTED ON.

Only Important Communications Will Hereafter be Read to the Council—Others Will be Referred Direct to the Committees.

The first meeting of the new board of aldermen was held last evening, Mayor Teague in the chair. There were present Ald. Harris, Munn, Wilson, Ledingham, Baker, Styles, Vigelius and Humphrey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

The architect for the isolation hospital reported that J. G. Brown had completed his contract. Referred to the building inspector.

W. Clarke complained that water on Oakland was damaging his property. Referred to the drainage committee.

A similar complaint was read from W. Clarke for damage to his property on Amethyst street. Referred to the same committee.

A. S. Dumbleton, applying for a sidewalk and improvements to Jubilee avenue. The matter had previously been referred to the street committee, but nothing was done. Referred to the street committee.

A. Ohlson, of the horticultural board, notified the board to have disinfected the crab apple and hawthorne trees on the streets of the city. Referred to the street committee.

R. Jones of the James Bay Athletic Association asked to be notified of the nature of the committee's report in reference to a crossing and drain in the vicinity of the club house.

Ald. Styles stated that the crossing had been repaired.

The clerk will notify Mr. Jones of what has been done.

W. H. Snider, government inspector of roads, wrote in reference to the culvert at the city boundary on the Foul Bay road, which is in a dangerous condition.

Ald. Styles explained that the city boundary line ran through the culvert.

The matter was referred to the street committee, with power to act in conjunction with the government.

W. K. Bull reported on the result of the poll at the recent election and the cost of the election. Referred to the finance committee.

The city engineer enclosed the reply he had received from the government in reference to the request that the government pay one-half the cost of grading Tolmie avenue. The commissioner asked for information before he could give a definite reply. The engineer will supply the information.

The speaker of the legislature invited the mayor and aldermen to attend the opening of the legislature. Accepted with thanks.

Ald. Wilson expressed his astonishment at all the communications being read to the council. An hour had been spent this evening reading letters. The proper method, he thought, would be for the mayor or clerk who received the communications to make a list of them and have the more important ones read to the council and the lesser ones referred to the different committees.

Mayor Teague thought Ald. Wilson's suggestion was a good one and should be considered.

Ald. Munn favored Ald. Wilson's suggestion. A list of all communications could be furnished each alderman, and if any one wished a certain letter he could call for it. If a committee received a letter of importance they could refer it back to the council.

Ald. Harris thought such a move would expedite business and save a lot of time.

The mayor stated the suggestion would be adopted.

Ald. Munn moved his resolution asking for an estimate of the cost of improving the water works. The motion was seconded by Ald. Ledingham.

Ald. Munn stated it was very important that some improvements should be made to the water system. The motion simply dealt with the necessary survey. After that information had been received the council could consider what improvements should be made.

Ald. Humphrey supported the motion, as he considered that the lands around the lake should be obtained.

Ald. Ledingham thought that an estimate of the cost of cleaning Beaver lake should be obtained.

Ald. Munn explained that the motion covered that. It was adopted.

Ald. Munn moved that the building inspector be authorized to accept the additions to the isolation hospital. Carried.

The late finance committee recommended that the election accounts be paid. Ordered to be paid.

The board of school trustees applied for $108 for school purposes. Ordered to be paid.

Ald. Dwyer wrote stating that he was unable to attend the first meeting of the council.

In appointing committees for the year, Mayor Teague said that he had used his best endeavor. If any alderman objected to any of the committees he would be glad to consider the objection. He suggested that a meeting be held in his office to-day for the purpose of re-constructing the committees if thought necessary.

The committees, subject to change, are:

Cemetery—Ald. Harris, Styles, Dwyer.
Market—Ald. Vigelius, Dwyer, Harris.
Electric Light—Ald. Munn, Vigelius, Baker.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Ald. Munn, Styles, Vigelius.
Finance—Ald. Wilson, Humphrey, Dwyer.
Parks—Ald. Wilson, Styles, Baker.
Fire Wardens—Ald. Munn, Styles, Ledingham.
Pound—Ald. Vigelius, Baker, Munn.
Library—Ald. Humphrey, Ledingham, Wilson.
Sewerage—Ald. Harris, Baker, Humphrey.
Streets and Bridges—Ald. Baker, Styles and Harris.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Progress of Events in Nelson, Kaslo and New Denver.

Nelson Tribune.

The members of the Odd Fellows lodge at Nelson give their second annual ball and supper next Thursday night.

Dr. Roberts, a dentist, is now doing business at Nelson.

Eighty thousand feet of lumber was this week taken down to the mouth of Forty-nine creek by the Columbia & Kootenay Railway. The lumber is for the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company. On the way down the engine ran into a small slide without doing other damage than causing Alex Dow to jump out of the engine cab feet foremost. His life was saved, however, by the coolness of his temporary fireman.

Mr. Croasdaile, commercial agent of The Hall Mines, Limited, returned to Nelson from Victoria on Wednesday. On the same train arrived the new manager for the mine, J. J. Jordan. Mr. Jordan comes from England direct, but was last employed in a gold mine near Cape Coast Castle, in the British Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. He has also been employed in mines at Mexico and in Spain. Mr. Croasdaile reports a better feeling in a business way prevailing in Victoria.

John F. Ward, of Kaslo, passed Tuesday night aboard the steamer Nelson and went home vowing he would never again return to the town in which his big tent was the first hotel. The trouble was the non-arrival of the train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and the steamer Nelson lay at Five Mile Point most of the night.

H. Stevenson, of Alasworth, reports the Number One mine at that place looking fine, and that the machinery for the concentrator is now being loaded on the cars at Bossburg, Wash.

From the present outlook the wrecked steamer State of Idaho is likely to remain submerged in Kaslo bay for an indefinite time. The tackle and other appliances at hand are inadequate for hauling the wreck on the ways.

Last Sunday and Monday were uproarious days in New Denver and Three Forks. The saloons reaped a harvest. Two hundred and fifty-five in cash were taken over the bar at Three Forks on Christmas day alone.

The steam tug Kaslo has been floated off the rocks, and is now in Kaslo Bay buoyed between two barges. It is thought the hull is not damaged to any great extent, and the greatest expense the owners will be put to will be in hauling her on the ways. When hauled out, the cabin that was washed away will be replaced by one in which passengers can be comfortably accommodated, as it is the intention of the owners to make the Kaslo a passenger as well as a tug boat.

J. A. Finch bought the Cazubazua mineral claim and a three-fourths interest in the Wakefield mineral claim during his last visit to New Denver. For the Cazubazua he paid $5500, 10 per cent. cash. The owners were George Fairbairn and Frank Culver. The price given for a three-fourths of the Wakefield was $6750, on the same terms. Geo. Fairbairn was the owner; the remaining quarter belongs to W. H. Smith. Both claims adjoin the Reid and Robinson group of which Mr. Finch has already acquired control.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard time table will be changed next week, in order to allow the train crew to lay over at Nelson instead of at Marcus. At Nelson there is more or less switching to be done, and as arranged now the train crew has not time to do it. Next week the train will leave Nelson at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and Friday, and arrive at 5:45 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. After a while the railway management will learn that the place at which its business originates is the place to keep its train crews. The business of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard originates in the Kootenay Lake country, not around Marcus, Washington.

The only news that could be gleaned from steamboat men this week was the question, "How cold was the weather last winter?" While the question is not new in itself, answering it may be considered news. The coldest weather last winter was during the last week in January, the thermometer at the government office registering 14 degrees below zero. Steamboat men may consider the present cold snap over, as it has already lasted as long as any of the cold snaps that occurred during the last three winters. Ice in the outlet need not now be looked for before the last of the month.

Last week Kaslo had another session of court in which the legal lights in attendance contended that two justices of the peace had the right to pass on the validity, or constitutionality, of a law. The proprietor of the Comique theatre was arraigned for refusing to pay the license fee required by the license by-law of the city of Kaslo, and the hearing was had before Justices of the Peace Stone and Buchanan. The city was represented by Mr. McAnn and the theatre proprietor by Messrs. McArthur and Abbs. The defence put in no evidence, but moved for a non-suit. The justices gave a verdict for the city, assessing the defendant with a fine of $50, or 30 days in the lock-up. An appeal was taken on 12 points, the main ones being that a license of $10 a night was prohibitive; that the Comique was not a theatre under the act; illegal exclusion of evidence; that no person was empowered by the city to collect licenses, and if such power had been granted Officer Sherwood, he could not transfer that power to Constable Graham with whom he had exchanged duties; that the license by-law was illegal because passed by a council three of whose members were disqualified through selling merchandise to the city. The appeal will be held in the county court at Nelson in May. The defendant was required to enter into bonds of $400. Thus endeth the first round in the battle for the suppression of variety theatres in Kootenay.

A snowslide came down between New Denver and Three Forks on Thursday. It was not a very big one, but it was a good thing she treshe the railway company is going to build across that particular draw was not there.

Bruce White was in town on Friday. He reports everything lovely at the Slocan Star.

Over $20,000 in cash and bank checks is said to have been paid out in and around New Denver on Saturday.

Contractor McMartin is going around with a smile on his face an ell broad. It is an open secret that he is making a big cleanup on his contract. Not only has he got the heaviest work on the road but he knows how to handle men and material to the best advantage. When he puts a few men at work in making necessary alterations in the wagon road the results are surprising to people accustomed to government methods in building roads.

N. F. McNaught has come in here with his wife to spend the greater part of the winter and personally superintend work on the Alpha. The mine has been started up again.

J. A. Finch has also been here this week and has been colloquing with various mine owners on Four Mile in a way that looks like more deals in a while. It is rumored that he will shortly add the "Vancouver" and "Mountain Boomer" to his interests on Four Mile creek. Next summer there will be a number of men at work in there if things go right.

The citizens of New Denver now pay the enormous sum of $25 a month and receive in exchange an inadequate mail service. This is a desperate tax even on New Denver and would undoubtedly bankrupt the Dominion of Canada. It is absurd to expect the Dominion to expend such a sum to secure a good mail service to a town like new Denver.

New Denver is the liveliest town in Kootenay for amusement just now. The Kaslo Comique company is about to invade us to-day and carry off some of the loose change around town. Opinion is divided as to the desirability of this incursion. Some think it will accustom miners and the people of Three Forks to come to New Denver when they want to spread themselves, and others that it will take more money out of town than it will bring in.

General Dispatches.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 14.—Comptroller Eckels has not received the telegraphed resignation of Receiver Stagge, but a telegram that the bondsmen, with a full knowledge of Stagge's crime and punishment, are willing to trust him. The comptroller has telegraphed Bank Examiner Eldridge, now in Portland, to furnish him full particulars, pending the arrival of which he reserves his decision.

Portland, Jan. 14.—Stagge went to Honolulu from San Francisco early in 1891. He claimed to represent the Chronicle and also the Chicago Inter-Ocean. On his arrival in Honolulu he was in favor with the court, basing his claims for recognition largely on his newspaper connections. He was received into the best society and was for a time much sought after. A petition is being circulated by leading Jewish business men that Stagge be retained in the receivership of the Oregon National Bank. In regard to the charge that Stagge's conduct in Honolulu was not above reproach, he furnishes a letter from Admiral Brown speaking in the highest terms of him and his social career while in the islands.

New York, Jan. 14.—Robert Livingston Cutting, the millionaire, was stricken with heart disease in a Broadway cable car and died in a police station to-day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

There is as much difference in the flavor, strength and aroma of smoking tobaccos as in cigars.
MASTIFF PLUG CUT
ranks with the finest Havana cigars in comparison.
J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Have You Tried
MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.
It is the Best Infant Food, being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Estate of Joshua Moody, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to hand in to the undersigned forthwith statements of the same, with a view to a settlement thereof. Address to Box 177, postoffice, Victoria.

J. E. McMILLAN,
C. F. BEAVEN,
Executors.

Victoria, January 15, 1894. j15-3t
(Colonist copy.)

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

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Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Labels, Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. GREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company
"NICOLA"
Preliminary Notice.
This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.
The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called
"NICOLA"
J. W. McFARLAND, Sec.-Treas.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street. Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTOIRA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE
I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.
SIMON LEISER.
Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1893. j8-1m

Real Estate.
200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $16,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WATER front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.
A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-3m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AGAINST THE GAMBLERS.

Hon. Justice Crease Delivers Judgment in the Gambling Case.

GAMBLING DENS SHOULD BE WATCHED

And Have Unremitting Attention Paid to Them by the City Police and License Commissioners—No Sympathy to Spare for Drunken Men.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crease this morning delivered judgment for the plaintiff for four hundred dolalrs and costs in the case of McConnell vs. Garvin et al. There was a great deal of interest taken in the case by the gamblers, because they surmised that if judgment went against them, as it did, their unlawful calling would receive a serious reverse, by the more respectable portion because they saw an opportunity to rid the city of one or two of the places where gambling is carried on. The judgment delivered by his lordship is as follows:

"There is not sufficient ground in face of the evidence for a nonsuit. I give judgment for the plaintiff for $400, out of which, as a jury, I am satisfied the defendants fleeced the plaintiff, for whose drunken habits the court has anything but sympathy. None of the defendants were put in the witness box. There is clear evidence indicating combined action among the defendants for a common and unlawful object. There is evidence of a prearranged system for entrapping men in such a condition as McConnell, underwhich, when the occasion for carrying it out arrives, as it did here, by the advent of drunken men like the plaintiff within the toils, to "rope them in" (as a witness expressed it) and fleece them. Such places as the Nickel Plate and Delmonico, where card playing and gambling are allowed, nearly all, if not all night, by parties who are introduced and put out by back doors and back alleys—places where not only the older men but the youths and clerks of the city may be ruined and corrupted—should have a close and unremitting attention paid to them by the Police authorities and License Commissioners. These, it is not unreasonable to expect, from the known watchfulness of the police, must have had their attention already drawn to these and any similar resorts which may be in existence in Victoria. I give judgment for the plaintiff against the defendants for $400 and costs on the supreme court scale."

Mr. Gregory for the defendants rose to move for a stay of execution.

The court refused to do so, his lordship remarking that the rules did not make it imperative, and inthis case he would grant no stay.

Mr. Taylor also rose to ask to be allowed to say something, but the court peremptorily refused to go into a further discussion of the case.

NO PAY NO RENT.

Philanthropist Robins' Proposition—The New City Council.

Nanaimo, Dec. 16.—Some time ago the Northfield miners decided to ask Mr. Robins to furnish them coal at a reduced rate, and also to request him to lower their rents. A committee waited on him and were treated very courteously. The result was that Mr. Robins decided not only to sell them coal more cheaply, but made them a very handsome offer about their rents. When the mines work full time full rent must be paid, half time half rent, and no work no rent. This offer has pleased the Northfield miners immensely, and great satisfaction prevails amongst them.

The provincial secretary has forwarded $100 to the Nanaimo Poultry Society, so that now there is only $275 to collect. The committee will meet some evening this week to discuss the advisability of incorporating the society.

G. Campbell is circulating a petition to be presented to the provincial government to repeal the act relating to the tax on astrologers, seers, mediums, etc. Many are signing the petition.

The mayor and aldermen for the ensuing year were sworn in by J. P. Plants, S. M. Very little business was transacted, as the council generally take things quietly the first night, but great things are expected of them this year.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Events of the Week in the Great Inland Country.

(The Miner.)

The Kaslo nominations which are set for Thursday will probably see a change in the composition of the municipal council. Mayor Green announced his intention of resigning but the probabilities are that he will be induced to run again, and in such an event will probably be elected by acclamation. The new men who will likely be asked to run for councilmen are Archie Fletcher and George Kane.

Mat Kelley suicided at Nakusp on Dec. 23rd. He was an old timer and railroader, having been roadmaster since and during C. P. R. construction. His friends cannot understand it. No cause can be assigned for his action. He was a passenger on the steamer Lytton from North Bend to Nakusp, the chattiest and pleasantest, perhaps, of all at the wharf. He said, "Good-bye; compliments of the season," and before anyone had time for thought or word he sent a 44 bullet through his head. Mr. Kelley was well known in Nelson.

The new council will get after the Theatre Comique in a lively fashion. It is understood that one reason for not pushing the theatre hard is that Mayor and Ald. Green were each disqualified when the council was first organized. Some lamps were required for the council chamber and without considering the effect of their action, the lamps were supplied by the Green Bros., and billed to the council. The bill was subsequently withdrawn and the same lamps were billed to the council by the Byers Hardware company.

Editor Coy is so tickled with his joke in dubbing the N. & F. S. road the "Fort Sheppard and Five Mile Point railway" that he produces it in half a dozen different places in one issue of his paper.

The management of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road have decided in future to locate their train crews at Nelson instead of Marcus. At Nelson there is more or less switching to be done, and as arranged now the crew has not time to do it. Next week the train will leave Nelson at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and Friday, and arrive at 5:40 p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

A number of enthusiastic curlers are agitating the scheme of forming a club in Nelson. One of the prime movers is G. O. Buchanan, and if he can find a sufficient number of curlers to patronize the sport, the rink will be one of the certainties for the winter.

H. Stevenson, of Ainsworth, reports the Number One mine at that place looking fine, and that the machinery for the concentrator is now being loaded on the cars at Bossburg, Wash.

Gustave Grosvenor, a driver on one of the ore teams on the Kaslo road had a rather unpleasant experience on Sunday. As he was coming into Kaslo with a load of ore a few miles this side of the Ten Mile House, he met James Delaney, driving a consignment of the youth and beauty of the Theatre Comique, bound for New Denver. Delaney claimed the right of the road, and ordered the driver of the ore sled to draw off the roadway, and allow the live stock freight to pass on its way rejoicing. As such proceeding would be dangerous with his heavy load, the driver refused. It is charged that Delaney made a gun play at this stage of the game, and induced the ore teamster to draw off the road, and lose a portion of his freight in so doing. Gustave Grosvenor, the teamster, would not lay information against Delaney so it fell to the lot of Officer Graham. The case will probably come up for trial on Monday before Judge Sproat in Kaslo.

The Weapon of the Anarchists.

The condemnation of the bomb-thrower, Vaillant, calls attention anew to the styles in bombs now in vogue in European anarchist circles. The canister used by Vaillant, says the New York World, in his attempt at wholesale assassination of the members of the chamber of deputies in Paris he bought for 13 cents in a store opposite the Hotel de Ville. He said he wanted to carry in it his lunch when he went to work. It was small enough to put in the pocket without being detected. This canister Vaillant loaded with a mixture of what is known in Paris as green powder, or powder of chlorates, which was mixed with a solution of prussiate of soda and picric acid. The explosive quality was supplied by an infusion of sulphuric acid, saturated in a ball of coton.

The interior of the bomb was filled with nails having a pentagonal head, called in France diamond tacks, which are used by upholsterers. When they were violently thrown around the chamber of deputies, besides wounding many of the members, they tore the curtains of the galleries almost into shreds.

Discoveries by the police in Madrid on Christmas day regarding the recent bomb throwing in that city forced the anarchist Sorasol, who is under arrest, to confess that he manufactured the bomb thrown by Pallas at General Campos, and also the bombs hurled by Jose Codina into the orchestra chairs in the Barcelona theatre. He is a finished mechanic, a fact which accounts for the thorough manner in which the missiles were made. These bombs were hidden for a long time in the flower pots that adorned the window sill of the room occupied by Codina's mistress in Madrid. They weighed two and one-fifth pounds and had a casing of one-third of an inch thick. The missiles were in two parts. The first section contained 11 tubes and the second 9 tubes.

Orsini, who several years ago threw a bomb charged with fulminate among the guards surrounding Napoleon III., made use of the early method of exploding shells, and relied upon the object striking in a particular way in order to bring about its explosion, and consequently its result. Since than time great improvements have been made in the matter of assassination by bombs. While the bomb used in the Barcelona threatre reproduces the same method of bursting as was relied upon by Orsini, yet it has been vastly improved, and, as the result showed, quite certain of explosion upon whatever point it may have struck, because it was one entire mass of susceptible points.

Among the extraordinary methods employed by the anarchists to destroy those against whom their enmity is directed are canes and umbrellas that hold concealed in their handules a deadly bomb, quite small, it is true, but with sufficient power to destroy. The plan is to take the cane or umbrella into the theatre, store or stock exchange and lay it upon the floor or counter. The setting of it upright in its natural position will cause it to explode with fatal result.

The explanation is that the head of the cane holds two glass vessels, oblong in shape, each filled with an explosive liquid harmless in itself so long as it is kept away from the other. The cane is carried by the anarchist in perfect safety, by being held horizontally. But when lifted up and placed against the wall the fluid in the upper bottle runs into the lower and the explosion takes place.

A bomb recently used to destroy a house in Paris was concealed in the centre of a tin can filled with green peas, the ordinary grocery article that is found on every housekeeper's shelf. Its perfectly harmless appearance excited no suspicion, and thus the infernal machine within it had ample time to culminate and blow everything to pieces.

WITH ONE HAND.

How Editor and Major Sam Hughes Disposed of an Adversary.

The following appears in the Toronto World of a recent date:

Major Sam Hughes, M. P., of the Lindsay Warder, was in Toronto on Tuesday with a "barked" nose. He told a World reporter that he got it splitting wood, but his own paper of this week gives a much more vivid and picturesque account of the cause. If picturesque is not descriptive of it, then perhaps we might say it is told after the manner of the exploits of the editor of the Arizona Kicker. Here is his story:

From the Lindsay Warder, Jan. 5.

There was considerable bad blood aroused in town on learning of the style of canvass carried on by George McHugh, Tom Brady and others for Mr. Kylie for reeve. Meeting Reeve Kylie on Tuesday we were saluted with an angry remark that we had not succeeded in defeating him. Our retort was that he had not polled a majority nor nearly a majority, and that the triangular fight elected him. Words followed quickly until Mr. Kylie said: "You are a —— liar," and in a lower tone, "—— —— —— ——." Thereupon we slapped his right cheek. At once he advanced to us and began hitting out. Seeing he meant business, after parrying his blows we knocked him down, all the time using only the right hand and wearing a long heavy overcoat and holding a big pair of mitts in the left hand. As he was falling we gave him a kick. Then we stood quietly and let him get up unmolested, when Mr. Fee came between, saying it must stop. Mr. Kylie stopped, and so did we, until a man with dark whiskers said: "Let them fight." Thereupon, without chance to guard, for we thought the quarrel was over, a very fair clip was landed on an old lacrosse cut on our proboscis, the thumb raising the skin and making a nasty bark. That was the only blow given us. We closed on him, still only with one hand, and drove him across the front of Fee's livery and opposite the first house to the west. A few blows were given him by us on the nose, cheek and mouth, so that he bears an abrasion as well as us. Finally he jumped up on the veranda and put up both of his hands open towards us. This is always understood to mean a cessation of hostilities. Perhaps he only meant to shove us back, but no sooner was our side turned to go away than he grabbed our overcoat tail and swung us off the sidewalk into the deep snow, where we lit on hands and knees. While our back was turned he tried to hit us, but we were on the sidewalk in a twinkling. Then Mr. Fee again interfered and stopped the quarrel. Kylie showed the unmanly part by hitting us during a truce after he got up, and by catching our coat and swinging us off the sidewalk when we turned after he had raised his hand, which is always a sign of cessation of a fight. He again came out, when he tried to hit us in the back as we got from the snow to the sidewalk. On the contrary, when we knocked him down we quietly awaited his getting up, and made no effort to pummel or throttle him to prevent his rising, as we easily could have done. From the start until he seized our overcoat we used only one hand, all the time holding the mitts in our left and wearing a big overcoat. However, there is no glory in quarreling with such creatures. No sooner was it over when the whole brigade, McHugh, Brady, O'Riley, and a dozen more of the crew, were rushing up and down telling how Kylie had won. Well, the above are the facts, as several spectators can prove. From the outset we sought to avoid a quarrel, only punishing the fellow for his insulting remark. As it is, we received one clip, given unexpectedly, when all thought the quarrel had been ended; while he bears the marks of several given in open attack. He was in a light working coat and had both hands free. If that is the best exhibition he can make, out one hand would, even though we are laid up with la grippe be ample for such as he. We bear but one mark, a slight cut from his thumb, not the least discoloration or swelling anywhere; while we learn Kylie wears plain evidences of the fray. We left the same afternoon for Toronto to attend a meeting of the board of audit of the Grand Orange lodge of Canada.

American Politics.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 16.—Holman of Indianapolis does not believe congress will make any appropriation this year for new naval vessels, nor does he believe any appropriations ought to be made, except to continue existing contracts. The present condition of the nation's finances, he says, forbids it, and the president is opposed to any outlay in this direction.

Burrows again started a warm debate on the right of the chair to recognize Wilson and allow him to offer all his amendments before others were allowed to offer any. After a prolonged discussion, the speaker ruled sustaining the decision rendered yesterday.

At Russell & McDonald's,
D. wide all-wool tartans, 75c. yd.

Soft or Hard Food for Hens.

A great many hens and chickens get sick and die, and perhaps a still larger number fail to do as well as they should, because they are not properly fed. A common error in feeding is the keeping of the fowls too largely upon either soft or hard food.

When they gather food for themselves, hens subsist very largely upon the various kinds of grain, the seeds of grass, and of weeds, and other hard materials. They do this, to a great extent as a matter of necessity. Not having a sufficient quantity of food within reach, they take what they can get. Consequently, the fact that when approaching most closely to their natural state, hens subsist largely upon hard food, does not prove that they prefer it to softer material. But another fact is that hens which get their food mainly from the fields are usually vigorous and healthy. This is pretty good evidence that hard foods are not necessarily injurious.

Numberless experiments have proved that when hens are closely confined they will lay a larger number of eggs if they are kept principally on soft foods than they will if whole grain forms the principal part of their food. This has in many cases led to an excessive use of various kinds of soft material. Dough made of various kinds of meal or bran is, on many farms, fed almost exclusively. Pepper, and various other kinds of condiments and stimulants, mixed with the dough, tend to make it more palatable and increase the number of eggs produced. If not used in excessive quantities, it is probable that such material is a beneficial addition to the kind of food described. But even this does not prevent a certain degree of injury which will result from the exclusive use of soft food. It is very evident that when thrown, as it often is, upon a cold floor, or even in the snow, dough cannot be a very good kind of food. Whatever kind of food is given, the hens ought to have a warm place in which to eat. During hot weather the exclusive use of hot foods very often tends to cause diseases of various kinds, some of which are difficult to control. Consequently, through a large part of the year the constant use of soft foods for hens cannot be recommended.

The exclusive use of hard foods, though not as likely to cause disease, is not without its attendant evils. A great many farmers give their hens liberal quantities of corn and wheat, and also feed them regularly, but obtain only a few eggs. Sometimes they add oats or buckwheat to the other kinds of grain. They supply abundant quantities of lime and gravel, and do what they can to make the fowls comfortable. The hens take on flesh, and seem to be very well contented, but they do not lay. As far as the production of eggs is concerned, this method of feeding is a failure.

Like all other animals, fowls, when kept in confinement, need much more careful feeding than they would if there were not an unnatural development of the laying faculty to be sustained. Food must be supplied which will not only stimulate the production of eggs, but which will also maintain health and vigor. Giving either soft or hard food exclusively must fail in either one of these particulars. Soft foods will tend to the production of eggs at the expense of health, while hard foods will promote health, but will keep the hens from laying. Both kinds of food should be given if the best results are desired. Dough alternating with whole grain, and with the frequent addition of milk, meat and vegetables, will, as far as food alone can do it, make the hens productive and profitable.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Superfine French serge, 50c. yd.

PERSONAL.

S. Baxter, of Seattle, is in the city.

D. C. Corbin, of Spokane, is in the city.

C. E. Peabody, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

J. A. Anderson came up on the Kingston this morning.

Arthur Rector, of East Prussia, Germany, is at the Driard.

F. T. Swift and J. A. Anderson, Portland, are at the Driard.

Jay H. Adams, the railroad contractor of Spokane, is at the Driard.

George Evans, Port Townsend, and L. S. Alles, Tacoma, are at the Oriental.

Wm. Walsh, of the San Francisco Examiner, spent to-day in Victoria. He will leave in the morning for Vancouver. Of the Midwinter Fair Mr. Walsh says in every respect, excepting quantity, it will equal the World's Fair at Chicago.

The world-wide reputation of Ayer's Hair Vigor, is due to its healthy action on the hair and scalp. This incomparable preparation restores the original color to gray and faded hair, and imparts the gloss and freshness so much desired by all classes of people.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jay Adams, H W Holden, S Baxter, A McKay, W K Hammond, A Carlson, C E Peabody, D C Corbin, J Grazilie, J A Anderson, A Austin, W F McKay, F Thor, J Evans, F J Rippoch, Mrs Hendrickson, F T Swift, D Austin, W Welch, S L Alles, J Hickey, J E Saarie, A Hoe, P F Kelly, B Austin, P Carlson, J P Pierce, G W Howard.

Use Gibbons' Toothache Gum; sold druggists

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—S Leiser E B Marvin & Co, R Baker & Son, Hastings Mill Co, R Lettice, S Ashfield & Co, Vic Plumb Co, D H Ross & Co, Simon Leiser, Young Bros, John Petterson, Peter Kenemedal.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

Tobacco

5 Plugs T & B for $1.
1 Plug Laurel for 20c.
3 Packages Athlete, 25c.

MORRIS,
Leading Tobacconist,
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"Soft Water"
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Ceylon Tea
A DELICIOUS BLEND
SOLE AGENTS:
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..ANNUAL..
Winter Clearance Sale
....COMMENCING....
Wednesday, January 10.

Owing to extensive alterations to be made to our store during the month of February, we will offer the balance of this month our **Entire Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.**

We have marked our Winter Stock consisting of Mantles, Capes, Furs, Millinery and Dress Goods regardless of cost at prices that will ensure an early sale.

We have about **1000 Remnants** and short ends of Dress Goods, Cloths, Silks, Ribbons and Laces that will be sold at half their original price.

We will throw out several dozen Kid Gloves in all sizes at 60c. a pair, that are worth from $1 to $1.25.

Money is what we all want and money you can save by taking advantage of this sale, and remember those who come first get the best selections.

Sale commences at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

THE STANLEY HOUSE CO.,
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Cash is King
CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,
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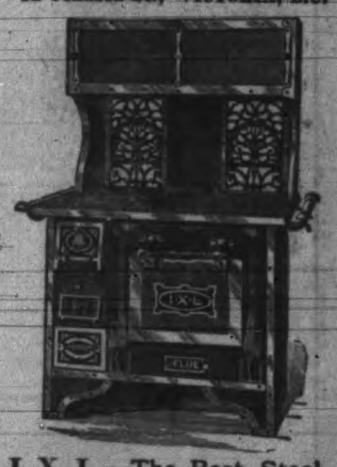
"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.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